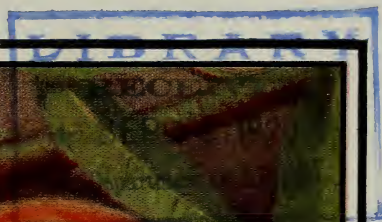


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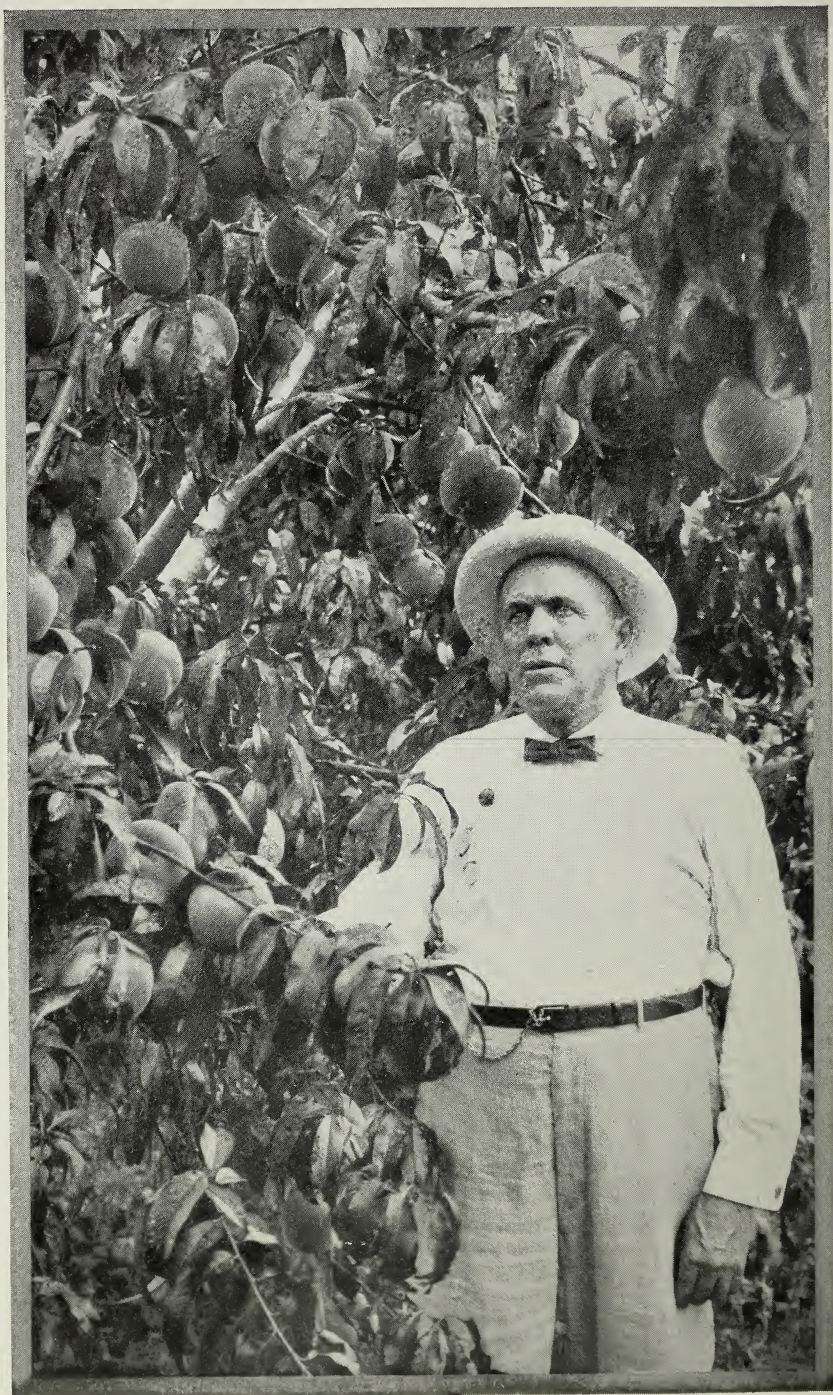
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knowledge, policies, or practices**

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WILLIAM P. STARK
Nurseries
Stark City, Missouri



The J. W. Hale

TRADE MARK



"J. H. Hale and the J. H. Hale Peach."

William P. Stark Trees and their Fruits

Complete Catalog and Price List
This is Our Only Representative



*Always Look for this Mark
It Saves You One-half*

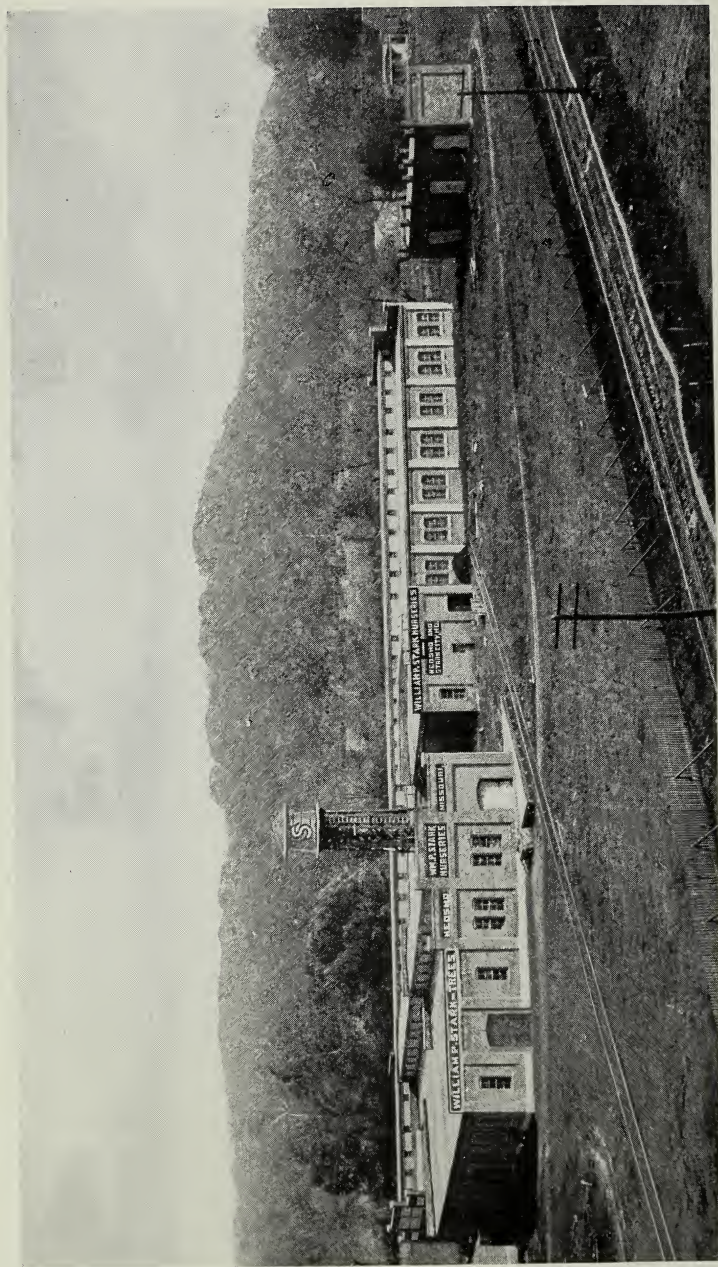
William P. Stark Nurseries

*Nurseries
and Offices*

Stark City, Missouri

*General Office
and Packing Houses*

Neosho, Missouri



Packing Houses of the William P. Stark Nurseries

The largest and most complete brick packing houses in America. Located on three railroads. Trees are handled and packed with the greatest care and shipped promptly at the right time. Special facilities for handling rush orders.

Telegraph your order if the season is advanced

The William P. Stark *Policy*



William P. Stark

I HAVE specialized in propagating vigorous, healthy trees for the planter, (they grow to perfection in our Ozark Mountain soils) and in developing bearing orchards. It has been my life work, and the life work of the folks in the nursery and in the office who have done so much to make this business a success. These two things we do well—grow good nursery trees, and good orchards.

The true nurseryman must be a trained fruit grower. A knowledge of orchard methods, varieties, and markets is as necessary to good nursery work as the left hand is to the right. Some claim to be nurserymen who know nothing about fruit growing—they are not nurserymen, they are unskilled

“tree growers” who understand little about the young trees after they leave their hands—and care less. They often sell all of their trees to some middleman, a “wholesaler” or “dealer,” who peddles them through “agents” or “salesmen.” These agents generally know less about what they are selling, and the firm they represent, than does the man who is buying the trees. I offer you trees direct from the nursery to your orchard and save you all of these “in-between” profits.

Our business is to grow the best trees that can be propagated and sell them direct to you at the lowest possible price. Our business is to give you accurate, careful information, so that you may select the best varieties and trees for your own special requirements.

Our business is to furnish you special planting directions for your individual order, and to keep in touch with you after you have bought the trees and plants, and help you to secure the best results with the least amount of work and expense.

You want the healthiest, hardiest and most vigorous trees and plants at a reasonable cost. We have and will deliver just what you want and the way you want it. Let's trade.

William P. Stark

What We Agree to do

The William P. Stark Nurseries sell trees direct from the nurseries to your orchards. We cut out all agents and other middlemen, thereby saving you one-half of the expense. Our desire is to do everything for you that we can do better and cheaper than you can, giving you the best service at the lowest possible cost. It is to our mutual advantage to furnish the best trees, deliver them promptly and in good condition at the lowest cost consistent with the highest quality.

Each tree is doubly guaranteed true to name. Only the most experienced men — men who have worked in the nursery all their lives — have charge of the work in the different propagating and packing departments. Every precaution is taken to have each plant true to label. Always look for our trade-mark on the back of each label. If from any fault of ours a tree is not true to label, we will, on proper proof, either (1) replace double the number, or (2) refund the price paid plus 6 per cent compound interest, and also replace the actual number of trees free of charge. This is a guarantee that guarantees. It means something. It is worth while, and you can depend on it.

Prices are at the each, ten, hundred, and thousand rates. Trees are tied in bundles of ten. The ten, hundred, and thousand rate prices are allowed only on unbroken bundles and for the full number of trees. The hundred and thousand rates will be allowed when the order calls for full number of trees in unbroken bundles of the same class of stock. That is, the hundred rate will be allowed on ten unbroken bundles of apple of different varieties. The thousand rate will be allowed on one hundred unbroken bundles of apple of different varieties. Vines and berry bushes are tied in bundles of 25. The 25, 100 and 1000 rates will be given for unbroken bundles.

Car load lots. Special prices will be made on car load lots to associations, clubs, orchardists and other large buyers. Send a list giving size and quantity wanted for special estimate.

Size of trees. We make but one grade — the best. This one grade is divided in different sizes which are indicated by X for the medium, XX for the larger, and XXX for the very largest. To give the orchardist an idea of the different sizes, we state the approximate height of each. This form of classification was originated by William P. Stark, and later approved by the American Association of Nurserymen. The orchardist should remember that size, vigor and shape of the roots, also the form and size of the top of the tree, are far more important than the mere height. Do not be deceived by the cheap tree man who retails a 6-foot tree for less than good stock will bring at wholesale. A tall man is not necessarily a vigorous or strong man, and there is a world of difference in trees of the same height. That is why we have adopted the X, XX and XXX system because, it not only indicates the height but stands for full caliper, well grown and vigorous trees with strong root systems. We will send a sample bundle of different sizes of trees for a reasonable price.

Planting directions. We send a complete set of planting directions with each order, telling how to plant and prune each tree. Just the information that you need. No more, no less; all you want to know about the care of trees on arrival and preparation of ground.

William P. Stark trees are free from injurious insects and fungus diseases. All stock is doubly inspected by the state officials and by our own entomologists who co-operate with the state officials and go over the nursery carefully each season. The trees are given one final and thorough examination just before they are packed in the box for the customer. Every precaution is taken to safeguard the buyer of William P. Stark trees.

Freight. Nursery stock travels by fast freight and the rate is low. Trees are delivered free on board cars at our packing house and every means used to rush the shipment. If you have delayed sending your order, telegraph and we will rush the trees to you on short notice.

Parcel post. Anybody can have a fruit and flower garden now. No matter how far from the railroad or how small your order. We can reach you by Parcel Post. See page 108.

Guaranteed delivery. The safe arrival of your order is assured. We will replace free of charge shipments lost or spoiled en route to your railroad shipping station.

Boxed and packed free. No charge is made for boxing or packing. We send shipments all over the United States and foreign countries and they arrive at destination in good shape.

The J. H. Hale peach. It is mutually agreed between buyer and seller of these J. H. Hale peach trees, that they will never be used for propagating other trees. This is for your protection. None are genuine without the signature J. H. Hale (trade mark).



Yellow Transparent Orchard, ten years old. Eastern grown (from U. S. D. A. Bulletin)
 Courtesy of H. P. Gould

The Surest Money Makers

APPLE The apple has always been recognized as the universal fruit. It thrives in practically every state in the Union with possibly one exception, and succeeds on all well drained tillable soils. America is the world's apple barrel. Some localities are especially favored and will eventually grow the greater part of the export market crop, but every land owner should grow enough apples and other fruits for his own family. Varieties of special adaptability have been given us by the plant breeders and now apples can be grown from Maine to California, from Canada to Mexico. Early, medium or late ripening apples can be had from one year's end to another. Over-production? — NO! It is this very same wide adaptability and production that is the making of the industry, that is changing it from a secondary branch of farming to a highly developed business. Here's why apples were exported to Europe in the days of Benjamin Franklin, but there was no real progress until the very recent perfection and use of cold storage and refrigerator cars. There has been a haphazard development of our foreign and city markets that seems disgracefully inefficient to the average business man. We haven't made a good start. The real possibilities have never been touched. The industry is still in its infancy.

PAST Would you like a bit of history? New York State was the great apple-growing center the first half of the last century, but the fruit became inferior as the orchards grew older and the insects, pests, and fungus diseases increased. Fruit growing was merely a branch of farming. Then along the middle of the century, millions of trees were planted in the virgin soil of Missouri and Arkansas, and farther north in Michigan. New York buyers came West to get perfect apples from these orchards. Insects and fungus diseases developed and the fruit soon became inferior like that of New York. Fruit growing was still one branch of farming.

WESTERN Then the Colorado folks began to set orchards, following the successful examples of the Mormons in Utah, and so the planting swept on in a great wave to the Pacific Coast, and the southwest. But there were several vital differences in these far Western folks. They were strangers in a new country, not bound by local customs or prejudices. Their orchards meant success or poverty to them, and they did not quit and give up when the insects came — they sprayed, they perfected smudge pots to prevent frost injury, and having good fruit, they developed co-operative associations to sell it for high prices. They separated fruit growing from farming.

Apple Trees



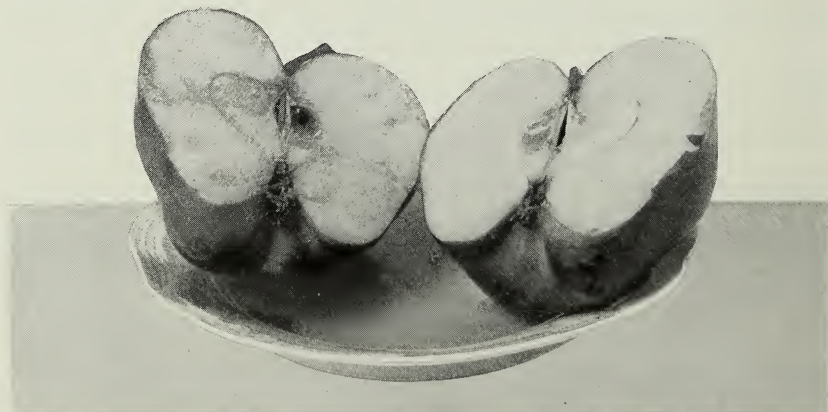
SUCCESS This was the first real step made. The Middle West had simply repeated the mistakes of the East. The success accomplished by the Western growers became the talk of the nation, and thousands of people invested their money in fruit growing which brought the industry to its second great step, that is, the problem of distribution. The Easterners have just learned from the Westerners how to raise good fruit from well cared for trees, and the question of distribution is being solved by the united efforts of the fruit growers East and West. The day of 100, 500 and 1,000 per cent profits per year on orchards may not come again, but there is greater safety, and a greater certainty of returns than in any other branch of agriculture or in any other business. No investment is safer or will pay more than a good apple orchard, favorably located, convenient to the markets of the United States.

THE DEMAND Over-production of quality apples is impossible. Such talk comes from a man who hasn't an orchard. The man who has a good orchard in a suitable location plants more trees, and takes care of them. There is a large crop of apples this year, apple prices are comparatively low, yet nine-tenths of our American consumers are not supplied with good fruit at a fair price. If you doubt this, call on half a dozen nearby grocery stores, look at their fruit and ask the prices. Then you will know that there is a problem but it is **not** that of over-production. It is a problem of ungraded inferior fruit and extravagant methods of distribution.

PROFITS The problem is solving itself. Good fruit is making better and more easily reached markets, and with better markets there will be more good fruit and profitable prices. Each helps the other. There is a greater opportunity and profits are more certain than ever before. The well cared for commercial orchard in a favorable location has always been a big maker of profits and always will be. If you don't believe it go and try to buy such an orchard. The owner will not sell it for twice what it cost.

The Home Orchard

Then there is the home orchard. A few trees of early, medium and late apples planted in the back yard or in the garden will yield untold pleasure and satisfaction. Suppose you don't live there a hundred years to enjoy each crop—someone else will. What if a thoughtful person had planted such trees where you are now living! Think of the health-giving satisfaction of spicy apples early in the summer; rich, juicy ones in the fall, and then Wealthy, Jonathan, McIntosh, Grimes Golden, Delicious, Winesap, Stayman Winesap or Baldwin in the winter and late spring—enough for yourself and your neighbors too. Plant some trees now. Nothing will give a greater return of satisfaction and health. See prepaid parcel post offer on page 108.



Delicious—firm, tender flesh, crammed full of rich, highly flavored, syrupy juice. See page 12.

The William P. Stark Apple Trees

THE SEED Selected wild crab apple seed from hardy trees are used to grow seedlings which form the perfect roots of the William P. Stark apple trees. These seed are planted on fertile loam and grown for one year. The seedlings are taken up in the fall and are used for budding and grafting.

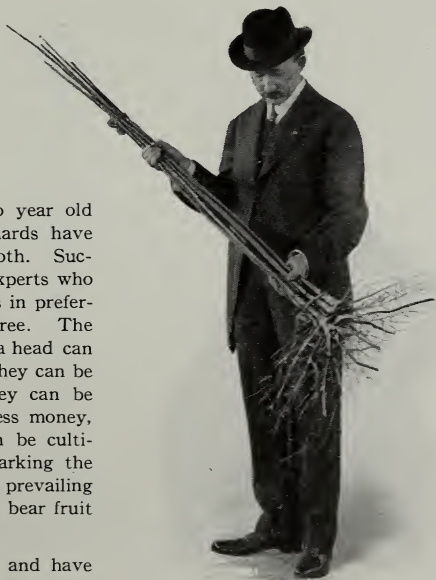
HARDY ROOTS The roots of the seedling stocks are trimmed when they are replanted and a more vigorous, well branched root system is formed the next year in the nursery. Trees handled in this way start better and grow faster when they are transplanted in the orchard.

BUDDING We propagate apple trees both by budding and by grafting and can give you either. The buds are taken from bearing trees, true to name, and are inserted in the seedling stocks by trained men. When the "bud-sticks" are taken from the trees the leaves are removed immediately. The "bud-sticks" are then wrapped in alternate layers of waxed paper and damp cloth and put in a cool box until they are sliced and inserted in the seedling stocks. They are wound by hand with raffia which is removed as soon as the union has taken place between the buds and stocks. All of the work is done by hand and just at the right time. This close attention to the smallest details preserves all of the vigor of the trees.

GRAFTING The grafting wood is also cut from bearing trees in our own orchards, and from the most productive and vigorous trees wherever they can be found. A constant watch is kept for improved types of old varieties as well as for new fruits. The cion is fitted to the seedling root with a care and accuracy that is truly wonderful. It is entirely different from manufacturing. Each operation requires individual judgment for in nature no two seedlings or no two cions are alike. Great care is used to have bevels and notches of cion, and seedling root, fit so neatly and match so closely that it is difficult to see the line of union. The splice is then wrapped smoothly as a new spool of thread, and as the graft grows the selected cion of the variety unites perfectly with the hardy seedling root. This extra painstaking care makes the best trees. It takes years of experience to become adept at the work — but it is the William P. Stark way, the best way, which is possible only with men who have grown up in the work.

ONE YEAR OLD TREES Plant either one or two year old apple trees. Good orchards have been developed from both. Successful fruit growers and government experts who have made tests, are almost unanimous in preferring a well grown one year old apple tree. The one year old tree is a straight whip and a head can be developed at any desired height. They can be trained to suit your own ideas. They can be handled with less labor and bought for less money, they transplant more readily, they can be cultivated closer the first year without barking the limbs, are less apt to lean with the prevailing winds, and when properly cared for they bear fruit just as soon as the two year old trees.

IMPORTANT It pays to order early and have your trees shipped as soon as the weather conditions will permit. We assure safe arrival.



One year old apple trees
 Ozark Mountain grown

Apple Trees



TWO YEAR OLD TREES Many planters prefer two year old trees and buy them from us year after year. We prune our two year old trees in the nursery with the same individual care they should get in the orchard; they are gone over many times during the season and given far better training than most orchards. They are headed at a medium height producing heavy strong branched trees, costing us more to grow but it makes you a better orchard tree. A number of branches are trained on the upper fourteen to sixteen inches of the main trunk. This makes it possible for you to have either medium or low head trees without weak crotches. Most old style two year old trees are headed high with a few branches, all starting near the top, which is a cheap tree for the nurseryman to grow, but trees started this way will have weak crotches that split under heavy loads of fruit. We train our two year old trees just as if they were in our own orchard. They are started right so they will carry heavy loads of fruit without breaking. You can prune and shape William P. Stark two year old apple trees, developing the perfect, open, spreading, vase-shaped heads which are the ideal of modern fruit growers.

CULTIVATION The cultivation of nursery stock is different from any other crop. Varieties require special attention and soils. Being in the nursery constantly and watching trees from the time they are first planted, studying their needs all our lives, has enabled us to grow better trees, and to dig and deliver them to you in better condition. We want you to know the way we dig and pack trees which is given on page 112. All the work is done so scientifically and with such careful attention to the little details that no vigor is lost from time the wild crab seed is first planted until the perfect apple tree is received by you.



Two Year Old Apple Trees—We make but one grade—the best. This grade is divided into three sizes: X (3 to 4 feet), XX (4 to 5 feet), XXX (5 to 7 feet). Our "X" system of grading includes full caliper, well branched tops, strong roots and vigor, as well as height

Season of Ripening

We class the apples as summer, fall and winter varieties, giving the months of ripening north and south. All winter and late winter apples must be picked about the same time in the fall of the year, but they are not ready for use until later on. They are mature when picked, but are not "ripe" or ready to eat until they have been kept in the cellar or storage for some time. Their "season of ripening" is the season when they are at their best for eating or cooking. It is impossible to give the exact date, because that varies with the locality. (Every ten miles further north you go the season is approximately a day later.) It also varies with the altitude. There may be a week's, or even a month's difference in two orchards only a few miles apart, where one is down in the valley and the other is away up on the mountain. The time of ripening also varies with the season, depending upon the amount of sunshine, rainfall, and whether it was an early or a late spring.

ALBEMARLE Albemarle is Yellow Newtown, and Brook Pippin is identical with Green PIPPIN Newtown, while the Green Newtown and Yellow Newtown are so much alike that it is highly probable that one is but a sport or strain of the other.

We grow the "Yellow Newtown — Albemarle" strain from bearing trees in Albemarle Co., Virginia. (See under Yellow Newtown.)

BALDWIN The Baldwin is known to every fruit grower and housewife in the north- (Winter Apple) eastern United States. It is a staple on the apple markets everywhere. A bright red winter apple. Medium to large size, roundish shape, attractive color, good quality, when grown under favorable conditions. The flesh is firm and brittle, the skin tough, making it a splendid shipper and keeper.

The tree is a strong, vigorous, upright grower; long-lived and hardy, stands winters of southeast Canada along the Lakes, but not quite hardy enough to stand the cold, unprotected regions of northern Maine. Bears about the seventh year. It forms a thick, round head, as it grows older, requiring thinning and pruning to prevent light crops every other year.

The Baldwin is grown by the train-load in New England, in western New York and Ontario because of its good dessert and cooking qualities; keeps well in storage; a profitable export

ORDER TODAY — DO IT NOW — HAVE TREES RESERVED



Baldwin



Black Ben Davis (Aristo Black)

The apples for the millions—they fill the barrels

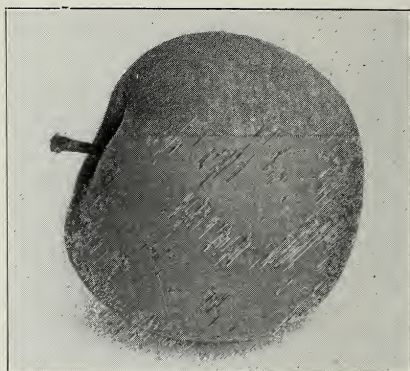
Apple Trees



apple and dries well. The Baldwin has also been found profitable in Michigan, in Ohio and in the higher altitude of the Virginias, where it is an early winter apple, and in Colorado, and a good apple in the lower mountain ranges of California, but the western fruit growers prefer higher quality varieties.

"Probably no apple has secured so general a popularity."—Prof. E. P. Powell, in "Orchard and Fruit Garden."

Season of Ripening: New York, Michigan, and higher altitudes in Northwestern states from November until March. In common storage keeps until May, or even later when held in cold storage; at its best in January. In Virginia, Tennessee, and other Southern states, ripens latter part of September, where it can be kept until Christmas or held in cold storage until January or February.



Banana (Winter)
A favorite in the west, north and east

Price 2 to 3 feet, each, 17c; per bundle of 10, \$1.30; per 100, \$11.00; per 1000, \$ 80.00
One Year 3 to 5 feet, each, 21c; per bundle of 10, \$1.80; per 100, \$16.00; per 1000, \$130.00

Price X 3 to 4 feet, each, 18c; per bundle of 10, \$1.40; per 100, \$12.00; per 1000, \$ 90.00
Two XX 4 to 5 feet, each, 21c; per bundle of 10, \$1.80; per 100, \$16.00; per 1000, \$130.00
Year XXX 5 to 6 feet, each, 30c; per bundle of 10, \$2.50; per 100, \$21.00; per 1000, \$170.00

BANANA, WINTER (Synonyms — Flory and Winter Banana.) The Banana is a wonderfully beautiful, brilliant, transparent, waxen yellow winter apple with a bright pink and red blush on the sunny side. It is large to very large, somewhat round and tapering at the blossom end. The skin is smooth and waxy, and the flesh is crisp and juicy. Bruises show through the transparent, waxy skin; it requires careful handling. The markets of to-day will not pay the price for apples that have been roughly handled.

The tree is a good average grower adapted to many conditions. Colorado orchardists get best results on "heavy" soils. The branches are rather flat and spreading; hardly except in the most severe regions of the far North; comes into full bearing young, usually about the fifth year, producing good crops every year. Blooms late.

The Banana is one of the most attractive and high quality juicy yellow apples, and has been planted successfully in nearly every apple-growing state in the Union, but has been very popular in Colorado and the states to the West and North. It has that unusual quality which is not apparent at the first bite, but a peculiar exquisite flavor which delights everyone as they eat and makes them want another one.

"It's great and good in New Jersey." — J. H. Hale.

Season of Ripening: Northern grown Banana will keep in ordinary storage from middle of November to April. Should usually be marketed before January. Southern grown Banana should be disposed of not later than the Christmas holidays.

Price 2 to 3 feet, each, 18c; per bundle of 10, \$1.40; per 100, \$12.00; per 1000, \$ 90.00
One Year 3 to 5 feet, each, 22c; per bundle of 10, \$1.90; per 100, \$17.00; per 1000, \$140.00

Price X 3 to 4 feet, each, 19c; per bundle of 10, \$1.50; per 100, \$13.00; per 1000, \$100.00
Two XX 4 to 5 feet, each, 22c; per bundle of 10, \$1.90; per 100, \$17.00; per 1000, \$140.00
Year XXX 5 to 6 feet, each, 32c; per bundle of 10, \$2.70; per 100, \$23.00; per 1000, \$180.00

BELLFLOWER The Bellflower is a decidedly attractive bright orange-yellow apple suffused with pink on the cheek exposed to the sun. Large size, roundish oblong, tapering sharply toward the blossom end. The flesh is whitish, tinged with yellow, crisp, fine grained, tender, juicy, aromatic, brisk, sub-acid. Very good quality.

The tree is large, very vigorous, upright, spreading and hardy.

The old Yellow Bellflower is a well known apple in the East and is grown to a considerable extent, especially in New York, where it is sold on local markets. Can be shipped profitably, but requires careful handling. It is grown very extensively in some of the Western mountain regions. Watsonville, Cal., is famous for its Bellflower, and in such localities it is the best commercial apple of its season.

Season of Ripening: In New York, Michigan and other Northern states should be used from December to February. Keeps until April in storage. Grown in California and in the West, it is an early winter apple, but can be kept in storage until January or February.

Price 2 to 3 feet, each, 17c; per bundle of 10, \$1.30; per 100, \$11.00; per 1000, \$ 80.00
 One Year 3 to 5 feet, each, 21c; per bundle of 10, \$1.80; per 100, \$16.00; per 1000, \$130.00

Price X 3 to 4 feet, each, 18c; per bundle of 10, \$1.40; per 100, \$12.00; per 1000, \$ 90.00
 Two XX 4 to 5 feet, each, 21c; per bundle of 10, \$1.80; per 100, \$16.00; per 1000, \$130.00
 Year XXX 5 to 6 feet, each, 30c; per bundle of 10, \$2.50; per 100, \$21.00; per 1000, \$170.00

BEN DAVIS The Ben Davis was once the most widely grown apple in the Mississippi Valley, making the growers more money than any other. The Black Ben, a solid red apple, is far better quality and a better moneymaker than Ben Davis, and should be planted in preference to Ben Davis, Gano, Shackleford, Coffelt, Arkansas Beauty, or any other of the Ben Davis family. Mr. William P. Stark discarded Ben Davis more than a decade ago, selecting its successor Black Ben as the most valuable, the most profitable of all the Ben Davis type. (See under Black Ben Davis.)

BLACK BEN DAVIS (Synonym — Ragen). The Black Ben Davis is a deeply colored, (Late Winter Apple) bright red, late winter apple. It is covered a solid red like the Jonathan, with light yellow where it has been shaded. In fact, small western grown specimens often resemble Jonathan so closely in looks as to deceive the expert. It is large to very large; roundish conical shape, and smoother in outline than the Ben Davis — a very “showy” apple. The flesh is white, firm, and somewhat juicier than Ben Davis; mild, sub-acid, and fair quality. It does not have the “potato-like” flavor of the Ben Davis, but is a fairly good eating apple and a very good cooker. The flesh does not bruise easily, and this, with a thin but tough, smooth skin, makes it a remarkably fine keeping apple and one that will stand a great deal of handling without injury.

The tree is hardy, vigorous, upright, and somewhat spreading in growth, differing more widely from the old Ben Davis than others of that family. It bears about the sixth year.

The Black Ben Davis is one of the best commercial varieties. Its superb color and wonderful keeping qualities make it an attractive and profitable apple for the fruit-stand trade. It is an ideal fruit for the masses where better quality varieties do not succeed; as James M. Irvine, Supt. of Morrisiana Ranch, says, “It fills the boxes.”

“Black Ben Davis is a little longer and smoother in outline than Ben Davis, very dark solid red color, fragrant, not so poor in quality as Ben Davis, and is to be preferred.” — Prof. C. P. Close, Maryland Bulletin No. 144.

“Superb in color, size and keeping qualities, while in flavor it is totally unlike Ben Davis. Is a great commercial fruit.” — E. P. Powell.

“The fruit of the Black Ben Davis is deeper colored, more symmetrical, and of better quality than old Ben Davis.” — Prof. E. J. Wickson, Cal.

Season of Ripening: Will keep all winter in ordinary cellar. Can be held in storage to April. A profitable variety for storage, whether grown in New York, Missouri, or California and other states north or south.

Price 2 to 3 feet, each, 16c; per bundle of 10, \$1.20; per 100, \$10.00; per 1000, \$ 70.00
 One Year 3 to 5 feet, each, 20c; per bundle of 10, \$1.70; per 100, \$15.00; per 1000, \$120.00

Price X 3 to 4 feet, each, 17c; per bundle of 10, \$1.30; per 100, \$11.00; per 1000, \$ 80.00
 Two XX 4 to 5 feet, each, 20c; per bundle of 10, \$1.70; per 100, \$15.00; per 1000, \$120.00
 Year XXX 5 to 5 feet, each, 28c; per bundle of 10, \$2.30; per 100, \$19.00; per 1000, \$160.00

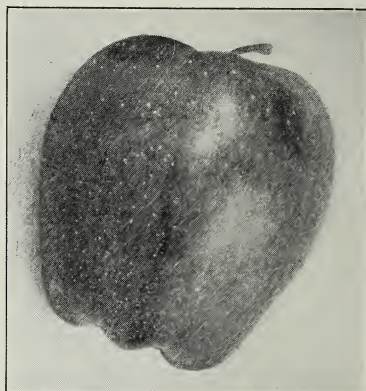
Apple Trees



DELICIOUS (Winter Apple)

The Delicious is a wonderfully beautiful, winter fruit, distinctively different from any other apple. The great national dessert apple. Its vigor, productiveness, and the exceptionally high quality of the fruit, its great beauty and unusual shipping qualities, put it in a class by itself. The apple is striped and marked with bright and dark red. The coloring is so deep on the cheek next to the sun that it is almost a solid crimson with a light blue bloom spreading over it. On the shaded side, or where it has been covered by a leaf or branch it often shows a rich golden yellow. The apples are large and of uniform size. The shape is unique. It is round and long, broadly ribbed, tapering, with five distinct knobs on the blossom end. These knobs are especially prominent on apples grown in the West and certain sections of the East. They give it character and beauty. The

consumer always remembers Delicious because of the luscious flavor and delightful quality. It makes such an impression that he recognizes it ever afterward, because of its characteristic appearance and quality. The flesh is fine, tender and firm, and flowing over with rich, highly flavored syrupy juice. No description can give a fair idea of the wonderful quality and flavor. It is very mild, but not a "sweet" apple. It appeals to everyone and is an apple often recommended by physicians for patients who cannot digest harsher fruits. No two people describe its flavor alike. Some say it tastes like a pear. It reminds others of the banana and various tropical fruits — but there is really nothing to which it compares, except another one just like it. It has a delightful fragrant aroma, and a plate of them will perfume a whole room. The skin is thin but tough. It is so tough that it will stand handling without injury. When it is bruised the skin seldom breaks, but the bruise dries up without decaying or disfiguring the apple. There is no other apple in the Delicious class, for no other apple combines the wonderful flavor and fine texture of flesh with the tempting appearance and the ability to stand shipment. It is an ideal combination of quality and attractiveness, and the greatest money-maker of all. It is the apple that the best fruit dealers recommend to their most particular customers. It is offered on the menus of the largest hotels in America at 25c to 50c apiece.



Delicious — the greatest apple of them all

The tree is hardy, a vigorous grower and naturally forms a perfect head of strong, arching branches, capable of bearing enormous loads of fruit. It requires very little pruning and shaping on the part of the orchardist to develop the "perfect tree." The branches and twigs bend under weight, but do not break. Bears fourth to sixth year. It is grown commercially in the apple regions of the far North and upon the high mountains of the West. It has been uninjured in mountain orchards where such varieties as McIntosh and Spy were severely damaged by the cold. The tree is such a hardy, vigorous grower, and is so resistant to aphids and other diseases that it is often used as a stock for the weaker varieties. It withstands drouth because of its great vigor and dense foliage. It thrives in every part of the country and in all kinds of soils where apples can be grown. It has been fruited successfully and profitably in practically every apple-growing district. Some of the most beautiful specimens ever grown came from Mr. Hale's orchard in Connecticut, others from Maine, New York, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts. Delicious grown on North Manitou Island, Michigan, kept perfectly until May in an ordinary cellar. Beautiful specimens have been sent from the mountains and valleys of Virginia, Illinois, Indiana, and every apple-growing state without a single exception. Some highly colored fruit has been grown in our Missouri orchards and in Arkansas. It is perfect in Colorado, Oregon, Washington and New Mexico. The foliage is healthy and hangs well on the tree. In California and other sections where they are troubled with the powdery mildew, Delicious is resistant to this most troublesome disease. The bloom is hardy and opens out later than other varieties, often surviving frosts that kill other apples. It produces large quantities of vigorous, perfect pollen, and is recommended as a "pollenizer" by Prof. Whitten,

Apple Trees

of the Missouri Experiment Station. The tree is unusually productive, and yields good crops everywhere. A regular bearer, absolutely dependable. It often produces crops when others fail, and it is having apples to sell when the other fellow hasn't any that makes the orchardist the most money. The tree comes into bearing young. It will grow and produce to better advantage on more kinds of soil and in more different localities than any other variety.

This wonderful apple originated in the orchard of the late Jesse Hiatt, near Des Moines, Iowa. Mr. Hiatt recognized the value of the apple; he brought it to the attention of William P. Stark, who immediately undertook the propagation of it and was instrumental in distributing it for trial in every apple-growing region in America. Mr. Hiatt, who was an old Quaker, has said that he would not misrepresent the apple for a hundred such varieties. We say amen to the old "Friend's" sentiment, which he expressed many years ago. Since then Delicious has borne fruit in every apple-growing state, and has proven itself of great value, as fruit growers can see for themselves. The wide-awake orchardists are planting it in large numbers. It is easy to grow, easy to handle, and the most profitable of all to sell. It always brings the highest prices. The western growers often sell it by the car-load at double the price per box of other varieties.

This is the one great apple of America. It is the best money-maker, and the best orchard tree. Plant at least one-half to three-fourths of your orchard to Delicious.

Statement by S. L. Hiatt, son of the originator and present owner of the original Delicious tree:

"The original Delicious tree is 40 years old and is still doing business at the same old stand. Its originator, Jesse Hiatt, of East Peru, Iowa, passed to his reward in 1898 and I feel sure that the greatest legacy or asset he could possibly have left to posterity or future generations was the Delicious apple.

"I have picked apples off of this tree each and every year save one since it came into bearing and at this date (March 17th) I have a few in my cave I would not exchange for an equal number of the choicest oranges, bananas or pears that I have ever eaten.

"Jesse Hiatt was a very pious man seven days in a week but outside of his religion there was nothing to which he was so thoroughly devoted as the raising of fine fruit. He would not allow any one to grow finer specimens. When trees would begin to die or show signs of tenderness he would watch carefully day after day until he should satisfy himself as to the cause, whether it were borers, blight, wet soil or 30 below zero the previous winter.

"His grafting and experimenting covered many years. At one time he had seventeen varieties growing on one tree. I cannot tell the name of the tree on which my father grafted seventeen varieties of apples, but it was a fine shaped, thrifty tree, body straight, limbs rather heavy and well diversified, with outer points turning up and slightly in. This tree was twenty years old, it had blossomed sparingly a few times but had never borne an apple. While it was a fine specimen, father did not like an idle tree of its age and hardiness. "I will make it bear," said he to me.

"Jesse Hiatt cut an equal number of grafts from the following apple trees: Oskaloosa, Seeknofurther, Gilliflower, Yellow Bellflower, Summer Queen, Summer Pearmain, and Gloss apple, but I do not remember the other kinds. Then he sawed out six to eight feet of the top of the most of the large limbs. From where the large limbs were sawed he grafted on from two to four slips from as many varieties of apple trees.

"Nearly all these grew and when in bearing it was an interesting sight to behold, and a great many people came to see them, who thought the taste of the apples were slightly changed.

"Now listen. In forty feet of this tree the wonderful Delicious sprang into existence and its having the flavor of many apples, a composite, and some even include



Delicious—Michigan grown (courtesy of Betsy River Fruit Growers' Association, of Thompsonville)

Apple Trees



the flavor of the pear, pomegranate, pineapple and cantaloupe. It is a perfection of flavors and it must be a composite of all the good apples my father was testing.

"Jesse Hiatt was not satisfied with anything ordinary but wanted and longed for a fruit that was larger, finer looking and more luscious than any one else had. After the original Delicious tree had borne its first crop and the apples had come to their most perfect state in February, Jesse Hiatt said, 'I have realized my life's ambition. This is the best apple in the whole world.' My father was wonderfully elated, but after sending a number of these apples to various pomologists and horticulturists only to be turned down without a hearing (like the 'Rejection of the Corner-stone'), he became discouraged, very much discouraged. Two or three years after this, two barrels were shipped to William P. Stark, who was ever upon the lookout for something meritorious, and immediately recognizing their superiority commenced negotiation for their propagation. Only for William P. Stark the Delicious apple might never have been known. It was William P. Stark who came to the rescue, saved the apple and gave it to the pomological world and through him my father's wish was gratified.

"The fact that the Delicious tree is yet living and bearing luscious fruit year after year is the best evidence of the truthfulness of the many strong terms used in its praise by my father and a great many other admirers. This tree stood the extremes of drouth and cold that killed all the trees of its age and 90 per cent of a much later planting of four acres. It has borne apples when the thermometer stood 26 degrees above zero (6 degrees below freezing) with two inches of snow, when the tree was in full bloom. Of all the nice things I have read that were said about the Delicious apple, I have never read a statement that I thought was overdrawn."

J. L. Hiatt.

Season of Ripening: Season, December to March. Northern New York and Michigan apples and those grown in higher altitudes of the Northwest, Colorado and Utah will keep until May in storage. Those from Virginia, Pennsylvania, Missouri, Iowa, Arizona, New Mexico, etc., should be marketed before February. It keeps remarkably well but should be used when the flesh is brittle as it loses its quality when it gets mealy.

Price	2 to 3 feet, each, 18c;	per bundle of 10, \$1.40;	per 100, \$12.00;	per 1000, \$ 90.00
One Year	3 to 5 feet, each, 22c;	per bundle of 10, \$1.90;	per 100, \$17.00;	per 1000, \$140.00
Price	X 3 to 4 feet, each, 19c;	per bundle of 10, \$1.50;	per 100, \$13.00;	per 1000, \$100.00
Two	XX 4 to 5 feet, each, 22c;	per bundle of 10, \$1.90;	per 100, \$17.00;	per 1000, \$140.00
Year	XXX 5 to 6 feet, each, 32c;	per bundle of 10, \$2.70;	per 100, \$23.00;	per 1000, \$180.00

DUCHESS OF OLDENBURG (See page 20 under Oldenburg).

ESOPUS SPITZENBURG Spitzenburg has long been a standard winter apple of quality, (Winter Apple) prized by people who appreciate good apples. It is a large, regular, handsomely colored, bright purplish red apple, shaded with yellow and sometimes striped with a darker red. Flesh firm and tinged with yellow, moderately juicy, rich, spicy, very best quality.

The tree is moderately vigorous, somewhat spreading and profitable commercially in favored localities. Bears in seven years. It should not be planted too close but have plenty of air and room and sunshine, for it is subject to "scab." Soil should be deep, fertile, well cultivated, and well drained.

The Esopus Spitzenburg is very profitable in the Champlain district of New York and in the higher altitudes of Virginia and in the irrigated valleys of the Northwest, and



Esopus Spitzenburg — Famous for its rich "sub-acid" quality and meaty flesh.

Apple Trees

the Rocky Mountains. Hood River "Spitzenburgs" have made that valley famous. There are favored sections in most apple-growing states where Esopus Spitzenburg thrives, but it must have the right conditions to pay as a market apple. A standard for quality and an old favorite on all the high class markets.

Season of Ripening: New York and Oregon from November to February or March. Can be held in cold storage until June. Virginia, New Mexico, California from October to March.

Price 2 to 3 feet, each, 17c; per bundle of 10, \$1.30; per 100, \$11.00; per 1000, \$ 80.00
 One Year 3 to 5 feet, each, 21c; per bundle of 10, \$1.80; per 100, \$16.00; per 1000, \$130.00
 Price X 3 to 4 feet, each, 18c; per bundle of 10, \$1.40; per 100, \$12.00; per 1000, \$ 90.00
 Two XX 4 to 5 feet, each, 21c; per bundle of 10, \$1.80; per 100, \$16.00; per 1000, \$130.00
 Year XXX 5 to 6 feet, each, 30c; per bundle of 10, \$2.50; per 100, \$21.00; per 1000, \$170.00

GENITON The Geniton is the small roundish apple, greenish yellow color, blushed (Ralls Geniton) and mottled with a dull pinkish red, which most everyone associates (Late Winter Apple) with the happy days back on the farm. It is not a showy apple, and because of its small size it has never been a popular commercial variety. Flesh is full and running over with a sweet, sparkling, aromatic juice which makes a cider richer than nectar.

The tree is a moderate grower, hardy, and a late bloomer, escaping many spring frosts. The fruit hangs well and keeps well. Bears in seven years. It is good for home use and local markets. It belongs to the South but does well in the North, and should be in every orchard for its rich flavor — and old time's sake.

Season of Ripening: Keeps in ordinary cellar until spring.

Price 2 to 3 feet, each, 17c; per bundle of 10, \$1.30; per 100, \$11.00; per 1000, \$ 80.00
 One Year 3 to 5 feet, each, 21c; per bundle of 10, \$1.80; per 100, \$16.00; per 1000, \$130.00
 Price X 3 to 4 feet, each, 18c; per bundle of 10, \$1.40; per 100, \$12.00; per 1000, \$ 90.00
 Two XX 4 to 5 feet, each, 21c; per bundle of 10, \$1.80; per 100, \$16.00; per 1000, \$130.00
 Year XXX 5 to 6 feet, each, 30c; per bundle of 10, \$2.50; per 100, \$21.00; per 1000, \$170.00

GRAVENSTEIN The Gravenstein, a grand old variety, is a large orange yellow fall apple, (Fall Apple) heavily striped with light and purplish red. It is rather flat and broad at the stem end and slightly pointed at the blossom end. While it is a fall apple it holds up well in storage. Flesh is yellow, firm, crisp, juicy, sprightly, highly flavored very good to best. It ripens irregularly and requires several pickings, which makes it an idea apple for the home garden.

The tree is large, vigorous, upright and spreading; very productive and hardy and is widely grown in many parts of the country, but especially in the North. However it does well as far south as Virginia and Arkansas, and is one of the most profitable apples in California. Bears the sixth to eighth year. It thrives everywhere and is being planted more each year as the most profitable all-purpose apple of its season.

The Gravenstein comes from Germany and is one of the few European apples that are adapted to our country. However, this is easily accounted for as it undoubtedly goes back to the Russian type such as Duchess and Red Astrachan, and possesses their vigor and hardness and a delightful flavor all its own.

"Standard apple in this state." — Prof. E. J. Wickson, California.

"Productive and excellent. Fine in all localities." — The American Fruit Culturist.

Season of Ripening: Last of September to early November in Northern states, August in California, Virginia, Southern states.



Gravenstein — Highly flavored: one of the best of its season.

Apple Trees



Price 2 to 3 feet, each, 18c; per bundle of 10, \$1.40; per 100, \$12.00; per 1000, \$ 90.00
 One Year 3 to 5 feet, each, 22c; per bundle of 10, \$1.90; per 100, \$17.00; per 1000, \$140.00

Price X 3 to 4 feet, each, 19c; per bundle of 10, \$1.50; per 100, \$13.00; per 1000, \$100.00
 Two XX 4 to 5 feet, each, 22c; per bundle of 10, \$1.90; per 100, \$17.00; per 1000, \$140.00
 Year XXX 5 to 6 feet, each, 32c; per bundle of 10, \$2.70; per 100, \$23.00; per 1000, \$180.00

GRIMES (GOLDEN) Grimes Golden is the best quality, the most profitable, and one of (Early Winter Apple) the most beautiful golden yellow apples. It is medium to large, a roundish, oblong, cylindrical early winter apple, somewhat flattened at the ends, symmetrical, uniform. It is a beautiful, rich golden yellow, often showing a pinkish blush. This, with its attractive shape, makes it a splendid apple for boxing or barrel-ling. Truly they are like "Apples of gold." The flesh is yellow, very firm, crisp but tender, rich, aromatic, juicy, very good to best. It has a refreshing sparkle that cannot be described. An ideal dessert apple and a splendid cooker.

The tree is very hardy, moderately vigorous, upright, spreading, splendid cropper, bears about the fourth year. Ideal for a filler and will produce good crops annually if not allowed to overbear. Blooms late. It is a splendid apple for the Virginias, and all of the eastern mountain section except the extreme North. It is profitable throughout the central United States from the Ozarks northward to Michigan. It is the most generally planted and profit-able of the yellow apples in the Rocky Mountain country and the Pacific Northwest. While it is an early winter apple it will keep in storage until late spring when grown in the higher altitudes and picked before it is too mature. The Grimes Golden apple appeals to everyone. It is a favorite on the markets and among the fruit growers everywhere. It is doing more to make yellow apples as popular as red apples than any other variety. It should be planted largely and generally for home use, for local and distant markets, and for profit everywhere.

Season of Ripening: Michigan and other Northern states season, from November to January or February. Although it can be kept with entire success in storage until April, usually should be sold by last of January. In Virginia, Tennessee, Missouri should be used from October to January. Same season as Jonathan.

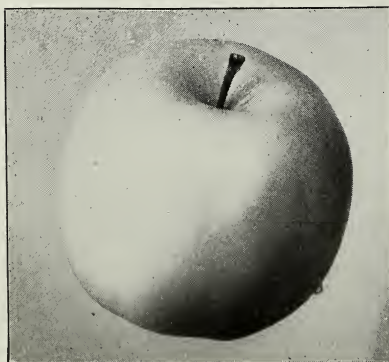
Price 2 to 3 feet, each, 16c; per bundle of 10, \$1.20; per 100, \$10.00; per 1000, \$ 70.00
 One Year 3 to 5 feet, each, 20c; per bundle of 10, \$1.70; per 100, \$15.00; per 1000, \$120.00

Price X 3 to 4 feet, each, 17c; per bundle of 10, \$1.30; per 100, \$11.00; per 1000, \$ 80.00
 Two XX 4 to 5 feet, each, 20c; per bundle of 10, \$1.70; per 100, \$15.00; per 1000, \$120.00
 Year XXX 5 to 6 feet, each, 28c; per bundle of 10, \$2.30; per 100, \$19.00; per 1000, \$160.00

JONATHAN Jonathan originated in New York state and belongs to the Spitzen- (Early Winter Apple) burg class. It is a medium size, early winter apple, roundish oval shape, tapering toward the blossom end. The color is a bright solid red, which turns to a deep red on the sunny side, often showing a purplish red. Sometimes

on the shaded side, or where there has been a leaf or twig, a light yellow color shows in striking contrast to the brilliant red. Flesh is whitish, sometimes tinged with red. Firm, fine, very crisp and tender. It has an aromatic flavor and juice that is full of snap and sparkle, which makes Jonathan one of the best quality and most profitable apples of its season.

The tree is medium size, moderately vig-orous, long lived, a strong upright grower when young. Blooms late. Comes into bearing about the fourth year and is a splendid filler for an orchard. Produces large crops every year and the fruit hangs well on the tree. It requires thinning, or fertile soil to make good size. However, the Jonathan, also Grimes Golden, is beautiful and attrac-tive, even when small, and the undersized grade can be sold to good advantage when



Grimes Golden — The best and most widely planted yellow apple. Highest quality

Apple Trees



Jonathan—Best quality commercial apple of its season

packed neatly in small grape or peach baskets. The Jonathan and Grimes Golden are two standard commercial varieties of an excellent quality and appearance that are hard to beat. When properly handled they will bear good crops and always bring good prices on the markets, for their high quality is known everywhere and the demand is great. There never has been and there never will be an over-production of high quality apples like these, and we recommend planting them in commercial and home orchards in apple-growing sections where the soil is fertile enough to make a fair size. A favorite from California and Oregon to Virginia and New York.

Season of Ripening: In Northern states, higher altitudes, Colorado, Oregon and Washington can be held from November to February. Should usually be disposed of in Missouri and Virginia by the Christmas holidays. Same season as Grimes Golden.

Price 2 to 3 feet, each, 16c; per bundle of 10, \$1.20; per 100, \$10.00; per 1000, \$ 70.00
 One Year 3 to 5 feet, each, 20c; per bundle of 10, \$1.70; per 100, \$15.00; per 1000, \$120.00

Price X 3 to 5 feet, each, 17c; per bundle of 10, \$1.30; per 100, \$11.00; per 1000, \$ 80.00
 Two XX 4 to 5 feet, each, 20c; per bundle of 10, \$1.70; per 100, \$15.00; per 1000, \$120.00
 Year XXX 5 to 6 feet, each, 28c; per bundle of 10, \$2.30; per 100, \$19.00; per 1000, \$160.00

KING DAVID

The King David is a medium size early winter apple of the Jonathan (Early Winter Apple) type, although not quite as good quality. It is a uniform-shaped apple, tapering toward the blossom end. It is a very dark rich red, showing almost a purplish black on the sunny side of highly colored specimens. It will hang on the tree and color to a purplish black, but will not keep so well as when picked earlier. The flesh is firm, tinged yellow, crisp, juicy, and good quality, a good shipper. Often shipped to Australia by Wenatchee growers.

The tree is a hardy, vigorous grower, comes into bearing very young, about the fourth year, and produces very heavy crops annually, a great apple as a filler. Blooms very late. It thrives best on the stronger fertile soils, but is also a very profitable apple on thin soils, and surpasses Jonathan in early bearing and productiveness in many localities. A better colored apple than Jonathan, averaging larger, and more productive in Missouri. More productive than Jonathan which does not bear much fruit in the center of the tree, while the King David is loaded from the tips of the branches to the main trunk. It is one of the best payers in our Ozark orchards, because it is productive and brings high prices.

Season of Ripening: November to January in the North. Southern-grown apples, last of September and October to Christmas. Ripens just ahead of Jonathan and Grimes Golden. Keeps well. When to be shipped long distance, can be picked early as it takes on color during the summer. Should not be allowed to hang on the tree after maturity.

Price 2 to 3 feet, each, 17c; per bundle of 10, \$1.30; per 100, \$11.00; per 1000, \$ 80.00
 One Year 3 to 5 feet, each, 21c; per bundle of 10, \$1.80; per 100, \$16.00; per 1000, \$130.00

Price X 3 to 4 feet, each, 18c; per bundle of 10, \$1.40; per 100, \$12.00; per 1000, \$ 90.00
 Two XX 4 to 5 feet, each, 21c; per bundle of 10, \$1.80; per 100, \$16.00; per 1000, \$130.00
 Year XXX 5 to 6 feet, each, 30c; per bundle of 10, \$2.50; per 100, \$21.00; per 1000, \$170.00

LIVLAND RASPBERRY (Early Summer Apple)

Livland Raspberry, which originated in Russia, is the best quality and most profitable early red summer apple. It is a smooth, clear, polished, waxen white apple, deeply marked with light crimson stripes, and shaded a beautiful red on the sunny cheek. It is hard to imagine a more attractive fruit. It is a medium to large round apple, regular, slightly tapering toward the blossom end, smooth and polished. The flesh is snow white, tender, fine grained, stained with red, crisp, juicy, mild, almost sweet. A delightful quality, and the best of the early summer apples.

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Ripens over a period of several weeks. It is like a red Transparent, but a better shipper and more profitable. Retains crispness and flavor in storage. Less trouble from blight.

The tree is a strong, vigorous grower, bears enormously, like the Duchess. Does well in all apple-growing sections. Bears young, third to fourth year. Very hardy. Blooms late. Makes an ideal filler. They increase the profit of the orchardist as they require less spraying and are picked and sold and the money in the bank before the last spraying has been given to the late apples. The thoughtful orchardists and especially those convenient to markets are planting more of the summer apples.

"There is no early apple East or West of better quality than Livland Raspberry. The tree is perfect and a good bearer, and the fruit is handsomely colored."—A. G. Tuttle, Mont.



King David—Very productive, extra good shipper of Jonathan season

Season of Ripening: August in New York, Michigan and other Northern states. Ripens last of June and first of July in Southern states; earlier than Duchess; just a little ahead of the Yellow Transparent.

Price 2 to 3 feet, each, 18c; per bundle of 10, \$1.40; per 100, \$12.00; per 1000, \$ 90.00
One Year 3 to 5 feet, each, 22c; per bundle of 10, \$1.90; per 100, \$17.00; per 1000, \$140.00

Price X 3 to 4 feet, each, 19c; per bundle of 10, \$1.50; per 100, \$13.00; per 1000, \$100.00
Two XX 4 to 5 feet, each, 22c; per bundle of 10, \$1.90; per 100, \$17.00; per 1000, \$140.00
Year XXX 5 to 6 feet, each, 32c; per bundle of 10, \$2.70; per 100, \$23.00; per 1000, \$180.00

MAIDEN BLUSH The Maiden Blush is a striking, highly colored, old-fashioned, late (Late Summer Apple) summer apple, bright lemon yellow with a deep crimson blush spreading over one cheek. It is round, flat, with a thin, tough skin. The flesh is white, crisp, tender, very juicy, a good eating apple and fine for cooking and drying.

The tree is vigorous, spreading and open, and has been planted successfully throughout the United States. It is long-lived, comes into bearing young, usually fourth or fifth year, and for these reasons has proven a profitable commercial variety in the East and one which sells unusually well on the market for its season. It bears good crops everywhere. The fruit ripens over a period of several weeks, and requires two or three pickings. It is a splendid staple variety for the home garden and for commercial planting.

Season of Ripening: In New York, Michigan and Montana and higher altitudes in Colorado, Washington and Northwestern states from September to November or December. Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Arkansas, Arizona and other Southern states from August to September.

Price 2 to 3 feet, each, 17c; per bundle of 10, \$1.30; per 100, \$11.00; per 1000, \$ 80.00
One Year 3 to 5 feet, each, 21c; per bundle of 10, \$1.80; per 100, \$16.00; per 1000, \$130.00

Price X 3 to 4 feet, each, 18c; per bundle of 10, \$1.40; per 100, \$12.00; per 1000, \$ 90.00
Two XX 4 to 5 feet, each, 21c; per bundle of 10, \$1.80; per 100, \$16.00; per 1000, \$130.00
Year XXX 5 to 6 feet, each, 30c; per bundle of 10, \$2.50; per 100, \$21.00; per 1000, \$170.00

McINTOSH RED McIntosh belongs to the hardy Fameuse family, which is sometimes (Early Winter Apple) called "Snow," because of its beautiful, pure white flesh. Originated in Canada. Adapted to a wider range of localities than is the Fameuse.

It is a medium, roundish, slightly flattened at stem end apple, regular size, uniform shape, and one of the most beautiful deep crimson blushed apples, striped with carmine and overspread with a heavy blue bloom. Sometimes shows yellow on the shaded side. The crisp, snow-white flesh is very tender and juicy, entirely different from "meaty" apples like Spitzenburg and York. It is very delicate, almost dainty, and this, with the heavy fragrant aroma given off

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by each apple, makes a strong appeal to people who pay high prices for fancy fruit.

The tree is a long-lived, strong, vigorous grower, with an open, spreading head, and very hardy. Bears fourth to fifth year. Late bloomer. It is best adapted to the northern half of the United States and thrives in the old home of the Fameuse apple along the St. Lawrence River to Michigan, the Dakotas, and the Pacific Northwest. It is not a late winter variety, but when grown in the northern United States it can be stored and held for the Christmas holiday trade or even later—but as one grower said, “You don’t have to keep them for everybody wants to buy such apples.” It has been planted by the hundreds of thousands in the Bitter Root Valley, in Montana, where they must have a hardy as well as a high quality apple—the apple that made “Bitter Root Valley” famous.



McIntosh—Fragrant: best high quality apple for northern U. S. and Canada

“There is a great demand for McIntosh in Wisconsin. The old Wealthy is also in demand. In addition I would lay stress on the planting of such varieties as the Duchess, Wealthy, and Yellow Transparent.” — F. Crane field, Sec. Wisconsin Hort. Society.

Season of Ripening: In New York, Michigan, Montana, Iowa and Utah and neighboring states from October to December or middle of January.

Price 2 to 3 feet, each, 18c; per bundle of 10, \$1.40; per 100, \$12.00; per 1000, \$ 90.00
One Year 3 to 5 feet, each, 22c; per bundle of 10, \$1.90; per 100, \$17.00; per 1000, \$140.00

Price X 3 to 4 feet, each, 19c; per bundle of 10, \$1.50; per 100, \$13.00; per 1000, \$100.00
Two XX 4 to 5 feet, each, 22c; per bundle of 10, \$1.90; per 100, \$17.00; per 1000, \$140.00
Year XXX 5 to 6 feet, each, 32c; per bundle of 10, \$2.70; per 100, \$23.00; per 1000, \$180.00

MELON (Fall Apple) The Early Melon is a large, late summer apple, striped with red and yellow. Roundish, tapering slightly at the blossom end. The flesh is juicy and is as good or better quality than the Wealthy.

The tree is a good grower, vigorous, very hardy, and will bear enormous loads of fruit. Bears fifth year. It is an early variety and will often produce twice as much as other varieties of its season. Stands shipment well, and because of its enormous productiveness (excelling Wealthy), high quality and attractive appearance, it is a very profitable apple for the commercial orchard. It is very hardy, but is especially adapted to the South, as it produces high quality fruit where other varieties fail.

Season of Ripening: Ripens late September to Thanksgiving in Northern states. Southern states, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, California, late August.

Price 2 to 3 feet, each, 17c; per bundle of 10, \$1.30; per 100, \$11.00; per 1000, \$ 80.00
One Year 3 to 5 feet, each, 21c; per bundle of 10, \$1.80; per 100, \$16.00; per 1000, \$130.00

Price X 3 to 4 feet, each, 18c; per bundle of 10, \$1.40; per 100, \$12.00; per 1000, \$ 90.00
Two XX 4 to 5 feet, each, 21c; per bundle of 10, \$1.80; per 100, \$16.00; per 1000, \$130.00
Year XXX 5 to 6 feet, each, 30c; per bundle of 10, \$2.50; per 100, \$21.00; per 1000, \$170.00

NEWTOWN PIPPIN (See page 27 under Yellow Newtown.)

NORTHERN SPY Northern Spy is an attractive, large, bright red late winter apple, over-spread with a delicate bloom. It is roundish and plump, tapering slightly toward the blossom end. The skin is a clear pale yellow on the shaded side, nearly covered with a bright pinkish red, striped and splashed with carmine. Flesh firm, fine-grained, crisp, rich, sub-acid, very fine quality. It is rich and appeals to those who like a brisk, spicy apple that is not actually sour. Is next to Baldwin and Greening in importance in the New England states and better quality. It holds up well in storage.

The tree is a vigorous, healthy grower. Develops a strong, aphid-resistant root system. For this reason, and because of its extreme hardiness, it is often used as a stock for tender

Apple Trees



varieties. It needs intensive culture, and must be thinned to prevent bearing a light crop every second year. It is a very late bloomer and comes into bearing the eighth or tenth year. A profitable variety on fertile soils.

Season of Ripening: Western New York, Ontario, Ohio, Michigan and neighboring states from November to March. Can be held in cold storage until April. Wyoming, Oregon and North California, November to February.

Price 2 to 3 feet, each, 18c; per bundle of 10, \$1.40; per 100, \$12.00; per 1000, \$ 90.00
One Year 3 to 5 feet, each, 22c; per bundle of 10, \$1.90; per 100, \$17.00; per 1000, \$140.00

Price X 3 to 4 feet, each, 19c; per bundle of 10, \$1.50; per 100, \$13.00; per 1000, \$100.00
 Two XX 4 to 5 feet, each, 22c; per bundle of 10, \$1.90; per 100, \$17.00; per 1000, \$140.00
 Year XXX 5 to 6 feet, each, 32c; per bundle of 10, \$2.70; per 100, \$23.00; per 1000, \$180.00

NORTHWESTERN GREENING Northwestern Greening is a very large and hardy light yellow apple and attractive for a fruit of this kind. It is fair quality, ships well and is a good cooker. The apple is roundish, sometimes oblong. Skin is a waxy, clear yellow, often faintly blushed.

The tree is a strong, vigorous, upright grower in the orchard and very hardy. Bears fifth to seventh year. It is valuable because of its good shipping qualities, large, attractive appearance, and should be planted in those extreme cold rigorous sections of the northern United States where the better quality apples will not thrive.

Season of Ripening: In Montana and other Northern states from December to April. In Oregon, Washington, Michigan and neighboring states, November to March.

Price 2 to 3 feet, each, 17c; per bundle of 10, \$1.30; per 100, \$11.00; per 1000, \$ 80.00
One Year 3 to 5 feet, each, 21c; per bundle of 10, \$1.80; per 100, \$16.00; per 1000, \$130.00

Price X 3 to 4 feet, each, 18c; per bundle of 10, \$1.40; per 100, \$12.00; per 1000, \$ 90.00
 Two XX 4 to 5 feet, each, 21c; per bundle of 10, \$1.80; per 100, \$16.00; per 1000, \$130.00
 Year XXX 5 to 6 feet, each, 30c; per bundle of 10, \$2.50; per 100, \$21.00; per 1000, \$170.00

OLDENBURG (DUCHESS OF) (Summer Apple) The Oldenburg is a very attractive smooth skinned yellow apple, streaked and washed with red and covered with a faint blue bloom. It is the most profitable of all the mid-summer varieties. It is regular shaped, large, roundish, slightly flattened at the ends. The tough golden yellow skin is nearly covered by brilliant stripes of red and crimson. Flesh is tinted with yellow, firm, crisp, tender, juicy, sub-acid and good. The apple stands shipment well and is grown by the car-loads in many parts of the United States, and when carefully handled always brings good prices on the market.

The tree is a moderate grower and can be planted close. Comes into bearing unusually young, about the third to fourth year. It is the best of the Russian apples and is one of the hardiest trees grown, while the dense heavy foliage makes it one of the best for hot dry climates. It bears annually, producing abundant crops. It is of great adaptability, and is grown all over the country, East, West, North and South, and is especially valued in all northern orchards because of its hardiness and productiveness. The tree is an upright grower when young, and because of its early and regular bearing habits makes an ideal filler.



Northern Spy—High quality and dependable

The fruit hangs well and ripens in the northern states in the latter part of August and September. However, it may be used for cooking long before it is ripe. Wise orchardists take advantage of this fact and make many dollars by gathering all the windfalls and selling them for cooking purposes. Others thin their fruit several times after it gets to be two inches in diameter. Thinning always pays if there is a heavy crop. It is especially profitable with the

Apple Trees

Oldenburg because the half-grown apples have a market value. Oldenburg has done more to extend the range of apple-growing than any other summer apple. It will thrive on many kinds of soil, and in locations where it is too cold for other apples to live. Orchardists are finding that the market will take more fruit if it is supplied regularly, and many of them plant summer apples so as to be able to supply their market the year around. Also the summer apples require fewer sprayings, less work, and they bring in money early in the season. The Oldenburg is grown successfully in every part of the country, and it should be planted more extensively everywhere for home use, local markets and carload shipments to distant markets because of its profit-earning powers.

Season of Ripening: Late August and September in New York, Michigan and Wisconsin and other Northern states. Ripens early in July in Arkansas, Missouri, Virginia, Arizona, New Mexico, and other Southern states.

Price 2 to 3 feet, each, 18c; per bundle of 10, \$1.40; per 100, \$12.00; per 1000, \$ 90.00
 One Year 3 to 5 feet, each, 22c; per bundle of 10, \$1.90; per 100, \$17.00; per 1000, \$140.00
 Price X 3 to 4 feet, each, 19c; per bundle of 10, \$1.50; per 100, \$13.00; per 1000, \$100.00
 Two XX 4 to 5 feet, each, 22c; per bundle of 10, \$1.90; per 100, \$17.00; per 1000, \$140.00
 Year XXX 5 to 6 feet, each, 32c; per bundle of 10, \$2.70; per 100, \$23.00; per 1000, \$180.00

RED ASTRACHAN Red Astrachan is a large, late summer apple, nearly covered with (Late Summer Apple) light and dark red stripes, overspread with a bluish "plum-like" bloom. It is large, roundish, with white, red tinged flesh; aromatic, brisk, sub-acid, liked by people who prefer a tart apple. It is an ideal cooker and the crop can be thinned and the apples used for this purpose when only half ripe. This, combined with the fact that it ripens unevenly, gives it a season covering the latter half of the summer.

The tree is hardy, being of the Russian type, moderately vigorous, upright, spreading, productive, reliable; bears fourth year and is adapted to soils and conditions in all parts of the country, although most generally planted in the northeastern United States and in the North and far West. It is a profitable variety, and while it has some disadvantages, it is the best apple of its class and season.

"The main reliance in California for an early apple." — E. J. Wickson.

"It is known to possess a wide range of adaptability in many different parts of the country." — H. P. Gould, Pom. in charge of Fruit Investigation.

Season of Ripening: In New York, Michigan, Iowa, Wisconsin, Montana, Oregon and neighboring states, late July to September. Maryland, Delaware, Kentucky, Missouri, Utah and California, last of June to first of July.

Price 2 to 3 feet, each, 17c; per bundle of 10, \$1.30; per 100, \$11.00; per 1000, \$ 80.00
 One Year 3 to 5 feet, each, 21c; per bundle of 10, \$1.80; per 100, \$16.00; per 1000, \$130.00



Oldenburg, Duchess of—the most productive and profitable summer apple

Apple Trees



Price X 3 to 4 feet, each, 18c; per bundle of 10, \$1.40; per 100, \$12.00; per 1000, \$ 90.00
 Two XX 4 to 5 feet, each, 21c; per bundle of 10, \$1.80; per 100, \$16.00; per 1000, \$130.00
 Year XXX 5 to 6 feet, each, 30c; per bundle of 10, \$2.50; per 100, \$21.00; per 1000, \$170.00

RHODE ISLAND

GREENING

(Late Winter Apple)

The Rhode Island Greening is a roundish, elliptical winter apple of a greenish color but turning yellow when the apple is fully ripe, the flesh showing the same rich yellow coloring. It is tender and crammed full of sparkling juice that has a richness of flavor surpassed by few apples. It has a rich delicacy that is appreciated by everyone who enjoys a sprightly apple, overflowing with delightful juice. It is an excellent cooker, one of the best of the best. Keeps well in storage.

The tree is a large vigorous grower, wide spreading branches somewhat drooping and dense. Bears in five years. When properly pruned it is inclined to bear every year; a late bloomer. It is hardy but not quite as hardy as Baldwin. It has the same range of adaptability as the Baldwin and ranks next to it as a commercial fruit in the northeastern United States. It is a better quality apple than the Baldwin and is known on American and European markets, but its rather greenish color has been a handicap in the past.

The public is more interested in fruit-growing and fruit varieties than ever before and some of these good apples that have been handicapped by color and appearance will be appreciated for their real worth as quality become more generally known and recognized.

Season of Ripening: New York and Ontario, October to March or April. Commercial limit, January, unless held in ordinary storage. New Mexico, Arizona and California, October to December or January.

Price 2 to 3 feet, each, 18c; per bundle of 10, \$1.40; per 100, \$12.00; per 1000, \$ 90.00
 One Year 3 to 5 feet, each, 22c; per bundle of 10, \$1.90; per 100, \$17.00; per 1000, \$140.00

Price X 3 to 4 feet, each, 19c; per bundle of 10, \$1.50; per 100, \$13.00; per 1000, \$100.00
 Two XX 4 to 5 feet, each, 22c; per bundle of 10, \$1.90; per 100, \$17.00; per 1000, \$140.00
 Year XXX 5 to 6 feet, each, 32c; per bundle of 10, \$2.70; per 100, \$23.00; per 1000, \$180.00

ROME BEAUTY

(Late Winter Apple)

Rome Beauty is a good size, roundish, slightly oblong apple with a yellow skin handsomely colored and striped with a bright red. It is one of the most beautiful and profitable of late winter apples. The flesh is firm, crisp, juicy, and good quality. It is a splendid storage apple and is well known and appreciated on the market.

The tree is a vigorous, upright, spreading grower, hardy, except in the extreme northern tier of states. Bears fourth to fifth year. Very profitable in central United States, the Rocky Mountain country, and the Southern states, and largely planted in the mountain valleys of California, Arizona and New Mexico. Blooms very late, never fails. The apple has a long stem and hangs unusually well on the tree. It should be planted on the windy side of the orchard, as it is less apt to be blown off than other varieties. It often gives a crop from the secondary blossoms when many other varieties fail from frost, as was demonstrated in Idaho orchards several years ago. A good market apple.

Season of Ripening: Northern grown, New York, Ontario, Michigan, Ohio, Iowa, Wyoming and Northwestern states, November to April or May. Southern grown, Virginia, Arizona, California, October to February or March if held in cold storage.



Rome Beauty — a profit maker East and West

Apple Trees

Price 2 to 3 feet, each, 18c; per bundle of 10, \$1.40; per 100, \$12.00; per 1000, \$ 90.00
 One Year 3 to 5 feet, each, 22c; per bundle of 10, \$1.90; per 100, \$17.00; per 1000, \$140.00

Price X 3 to 4 feet, each, 19c; per bundle of 10, \$1.50; per 100, \$13.00; per 1000, \$100.00
 Two XX 4 to 5 feet, each, 22c; per bundle of 10, \$1.90; per 100, \$17.00; per 1000, \$140.00
 Year XXX 5 to 6 feet, each, 32c; per bundle of 10, \$2.70; per 100, \$23.00; per 1000, \$180.00

STAYMAN Stayman is the largest of the Winesap family, and in honor of the originator (WINESAP) should be known simply as Stayman. ("Dr. Stayman wrote me long ago (Winter Apple) and dropped the 'Winesap' off." — Prof. H. E. Van Deman.) It is a late winter apple. Plump, rounding toward the blossom end. Striped and splashed with dark crimson, resembling the Winesap, except the coloring is not quite so brilliant. It is an equal of Winesap in every other way, much larger in size, and better quality. Flesh tinged with yellow, firm, crisp, sprightly, pleasant, and has a rich sub-acidity that appeals to everyone, and when eaten all winter long the last one tastes just as good as the first.

The tree has a dark heavy foliage, closely resembling its parent, the Winesap; hardy, vigorous, spreading, somewhat open, a stronger grower than the Winesap. Thrives on thin dry soils where Winesap would fail. A reliable annual cropper. Comes into bearing young, about the fifth year and produces large loads of fruit every year which hangs well on the tree. The old Winesap tends to produce undersized fruit as the tree gets older, but the Stayman always produces large and attractive apples. No other apple has been more widely planted than the Winesap and the Stayman is adapted to the same soil and conditions; it should be planted in all Winesap localities because of its large size and high quality.

"An old improvement on Winesap; growers reporting favorably on Winesap have this variety which is larger and better; the tree is a stronger grower and is more productive. Approved by Mr. Frank Femmons, California."

"The old Winesap profitable only on the most fertile soils and in typical Winesap regions. The Stayman's general adaptability a great success; highly profitable from coast to coast. Orchardists everywhere secure an extra price for the Stayman Winesap as it creates its own market because of merit and high quality." — William P. Stark.

Season of Ripening: New England, Iowa, Washington, from December to April. Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Idaho, New Mexico Utah, Arizona, from November to March.

Price 2 to 3 feet, each, 17c; per bundle of 10, \$1.30; per 100, \$11.00; per 1000, \$ 80.00
 One Year 3 to 5 feet, each, 21c; per bundle of 10, \$1.80; per 100, \$16.00; per 1000, \$130.00

Price X 3 to 4 feet, each, 18c; per bundle of 10, \$1.40; per 100, \$12.00; per 1000, \$ 90.00
 Two XX 4 to 5 feet, each, 21c; per bundle of 10, \$1.80; per 100, \$16.00; per 1000, \$130.00
 Year XXX 5 to 6 feet, each, 30c; per bundle of 10, \$2.50; per 100, \$21.00; per 1000, \$170.00

SPITZENBURG (See page 14 under Esopus Spitzenburg.)

WAGENER Wagener is a hardy bright red apple with a strongly contrasting (Early Winter Apple) yellow ground color.

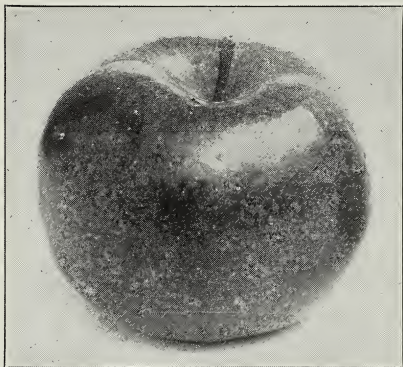
It is roundish, oblong, broadly ribbed, with whitish flesh, tinged light yellow, firm, fine grained, juicy, good, high flavor, and very high quality. An apple of superior excellence. The Wagener comes at a season when there are a number of quality apples, but it stands in the first rank along with the best as a high quality commercial apple.

While it is of the Northern Spy family, the tree in no way resembles the Spy. It is vigorous, thrifty upright grower when young. It comes into bearing early, often the third to fourth year, and produces enormous crops yearly. As the tree gets older it must be watched or it will give all its energy to producing fruit and lose in vitality; thin the crop. This early,



Stayman Winesap—Largest and best quality of all the Winesaps

Apple Trees



Wagner — Highest quality, bears young, the ideal "filler"

heavy bearing, combined with a straight, vigorous, upright growth, makes it the very best apple of all as a "filler." It should be planted between the rows of permanent trees as a "filler" in every orchard, and is equally valuable as a permanent tree. When planted as a permanent tree the rows can be set six to ten feet closer than the varieties which have a spreading growth. Wagener originated in New York, and is adapted to the soils and climate of New York, Michigan and other Northern states, but does equally well farther south and is especially attractive and is very profitable in the western and southwestern states, and the Appalachian country.

Season of Ripening: New York, Michigan, Iowa, Montana from October or November to February. New Mexico,

Arizona, Nevada, Missouri from October to Christmas when held in storage.

Price 2 to 3 feet, each, 18c; per bundle of 10, \$1.40; per 100, \$12.00; per 1000, \$ 90.00
One Year 3 to 5 feet, each, 22c; per bundle of 10, \$1.90; per 100, \$17.00; per 1000, \$140.00

Price X 3 to 4 feet, each, 19c; per bundle of 10, \$1.50; per 100, \$13.00; per 1000, \$100.00
Two XX 4 to 5 feet, each, 22c; per bundle of 10, \$1.90; per 100, \$17.00; per 1000, \$140.00
Year XXX 5 to 6 feet, each, 32c; per bundle of 10, \$2.70; per 100, \$23.00; per 1000, \$180.00

WEALTHY The Wealthy is a hardy, showy, bright red, fall or early winter apple which has (Fall Apple) done more to extend apple growing in the cold sections of the North than any other variety and is one of the most beautiful. The yellow skin is almost covered with a bright blush and narrow stripes and splashes of red. It is above medium to large, uniform in shape, roundish, conical, slightly flattened at the stem end. Skin is tough so that it stands handling well. The flesh is white, crisp, and good to very good; full of juice, refreshingly brisk for those who enjoy a pleasant sub-acid apple.

The tree is a free grower, very hardy; stout branches. Bears fourth to fifth year. It is adapted to many soils and climates but has been planted most extensively in the upper Mississippi Valley where its hardiness is of greatest importance. It is very profitable variety and absolutely the best of its season in New Jersey, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota and other apple sections, where several pickings are made of it when it is half grown. This thinning increases the quality and value of the remaining fruit and the half-grown apples are sold for cooking purposes. Adapted to the southern districts where it should be largely planted, especially in the higher altitudes. Wealthy is a good shipper, and holds up well in storage for an early apple. Can often be held for the holiday trade. Plant Wealthy for profit as well as for home use.

"A free grower, very productive, good quality, vinous, juicy, sub-acid." — E. P. Powell.

"Wyoming is the happy home of the Wealthy. It flourishes in every county of the state." — Aven Nelson, Sec. Wyoming State Hort. Society.

"Wealthy is a fall apple; may be safely grown for commercial purposes in British Columbia." — J. R. Anderson, Deputy Minister of Agriculture.

William P. Stark visited the late Peter Gideon, Excelsior, Minn., twenty-seven years ago, to make a study of the original Wealthy tree, appreciating its great value and unusual hardiness, an apple in and of a class by itself. He has consistently ever since propagated and disseminated Gideon's monument, the Wealthy, in all orchard regions, and even to-day the variety should be far more generously planted. Mr. Stark also secured the Excelsior and Florence crabs, two of Gideon's creations, and has done much to place them in the hands of fruit growers.

Season of Ripening: In New York, Michigan, Wisconsin, Montana, Dakota, from October

Apple Trees

to January. Maryland, Virginia, Missouri, California, Utah and neighboring states from September to November.

Price 2 to 3 feet, each, 18c; per bundle of 10, \$1.40; per 100, \$12.00; per 1000, \$ 90.00
 One Year 3 to 5 feet, each, 22c; per bundle of 10, \$1.90; per 100, \$17.00; per 1000, \$140.00

Price X 3 to 4 feet, each, 19c; per bundle of 10, \$1.50; per 100, \$13.00; per 1000, \$100.00
 Two XX 4 to 5 feet, each, 22c; per bundle of 10, \$1.90; per 100, \$17.00; per 1000, \$140.00
 Year XXX 5 to 6 feet, each, 32c; per bundle of 10, \$2.70; per 100, \$23.00; per 1000, \$180.00

WHITE WINTER PEARMAN The White Winter Pearmain is one of the favorite old-time winter apples of the East, especially in the Mississippi Valley. A medium-sized yellow apple, roundish, tapering and pointed at the blossom end. A tough smooth, waxy skin, fine grained, crisp, firm, juicy flesh, very good quality, and a delightful fragrance.

The tree is a strong grower, spreading, vigorous, hardy except in the extreme North. Bears in six to seven years. Blooms late. While the White Winter Pearmain has long been popular in the East, it is the Rocky Mountain and California growers who have found it most profitable. It has been a big money-maker in the country west of the Rocky Mountains. Should not be planted on heavy or poor soils. It is a splendid cooking apple, very high quality and one of the best quality yellow winter varieties. The yellow apples are commanding better prices each year on the market and should be planted more extensively.

Season of Ripening: In North from December to March. Missouri, Virginia, Arizona, California and neighboring states from November to February.

Price 2 to 3 feet, each, 17c; per bundle of 10, \$1.30; per 100, \$11.00; per 1000, \$ 80.00
 One Year 3 to 5 feet, each, 21c; per bundle of 10, \$1.80; per 100, \$16.00; per 1000, \$130.00

Price X 3 to 4 feet, each, 18c; per bundle of 10, \$1.40; per 100, \$12.00; per 1000, \$ 90.00
 Two XX 4 to 5 feet, each, 21c; per bundle of 10, \$1.80; per 100, \$16.00; per 1000, \$130.00
 Year XXX 5 to 6 feet, each, 30c; per bundle of 10, \$2.50; per 100, \$21.00; per 1000, \$170.00

WILSON RED JUNE This is like an enormous Red June, having the same beautiful deep red coloring but a much larger apple. Flesh firm. A good shipper.

The tree is hardy, vigorous, very productive, comes into bearing young, often producing good crops the fourth or fifth year. It ripens just after the Carolina Red June.

The Wilson Red June is a great market apple. It has the good qualities for the home garden that the old Carolina Red June has, and the size and color that make it sell well.

Price 2 to 3 feet, each, 18c; per bundle of 10, \$1.40; per 100, \$12.00; per 1000, \$ 90.00
 One Year 3 to 5 feet, each, 22c; per bundle of 10, \$1.90; per 100, \$17.00; per 1000, \$140.00

Price X 3 to 4 feet, each, 19c; per bundle of 10, \$1.50; per 100, \$13.00; per 1000, \$100.00
 Two XX 4 to 5 feet, each, 22c; per bundle of 10, \$1.90; per 100, \$17.00; per 1000, \$140.00
 Year XXX 5 to 6 feet, each, 32c; per bundle of 10, \$2.70; per 100, \$23.00; per 1000, \$180.00



Wealthy—Hardy—high quality and the best money maker of its season

Season of Ripening: In Northern states Wilson Red June ripens first of August. In Southern states, first of July. In extreme southern Texas, the last of June.

WINESAP Of all our apples, the (Late Winter Apple) Winesap is one of the oldest, most popular, and the best known in America. It is planted in the home gardens and in the commercial orchards from Virginia to California; from New England to the Pacific northwest. It is uniform in shape, roundish, conical, with a medium thick, tough, smooth skin, color a deep bright red, indistinctly striped with dark purplish red, except where shaded; then it shows yellow underneath the red. The flesh is tinged with yellow, very

Apple Trees



firm and juicy, good to very good. Is a splendid eating apple, a favorite of wholesale and retail merchants. Keeps unusually well in storage and in ordinary cellars, and is a good cooker. It is large on young trees, but becomes smaller as the tree gets older. This can be overcome by proper pruning and culture.

The tree is a vigorous, spreading and open grower. It should be kept open and well pruned to make the fruit average large and give it the deep brilliant coloring which is so necessary to get the highest prices. The tree is hardy and adapted to planting in every part of the country except the extreme cold North and is profitable on many different kinds of soil, but does not succeed in low, damp localities, preferring a deep loam soil. The tree is a productive regular bearer. Produces first crop about the fifth year. For a hundred years the Winesap has been one of the most profitable apples and still is, and either it or the Stayman (see page 23) should be planted largely in all Winesap regions throughout the United States.

"One of the best apples for baking, widely cultivated in the West and Southwest." — The American Fruit Culturist.

"This is one of the four or five great varieties of the Piedmont regions of Virginia, and as a 'general purpose' apple for the Piedmont conditions it is one of the most uniformly successful and satisfactory sorts grown in this region. What the Baldwin is to the northern apple-growing sections, this variety is to this region." — H. P. Gould, Pom. in charge Fruit Investigation U. S. Department Agriculture.

Season of Ripening: Vermont, Connecticut, New York, Iowa, Missouri, Idaho, from January to June. Virginia, Tennessee, Kansas, New Mexico, Nevada and California from November to March.

Price 2 to 3 feet, each, 16c; per bundle of 10, \$1.20; per 100, \$10.00; per 1000, \$ 70.00
One Year 3 to 5 feet, each, 20c; per bundle of 10, \$1.70; per 100, \$15.00; per 1000, \$120.00

Price X 3 to 4 feet, each, 17c; per bundle of 10, \$1.30; per 100, \$11.00; per 1000, \$ 80.00
Two XX 4 to 5 feet, each, 20c; per bundle of 10, \$1.70; per 100, \$15.00; per 1000, \$120.00
Year XXX 5 to 6 feet, each, 28c; per bundle of 10, \$2.30; per 100, \$19.00; per 1000, \$160.00

WOLF RIVER The Wolf River is an unusually large and hardy red striped, fall and (Early Winter Apple) early winter Russian apple. It is roundish and slightly conical.

ORDER TODAY — DO IT NOW — HAVE TREES RESERVED



Winesap—An old favorite known on all the markets of America. A great keeper, and especially prized for dessert and for cooking

Apple Trees

The quality is not good, but it often sells at fancy prices because of its enormous size and gaudy appearance. It is the largest apple grown. The tree is vigorous, very hardy, open and spreading. Bears fifth to sixth year. It should be planted for exhibition purposes. A larger, better apple than Alexander, of which it is an improved descendant.

Season of Ripening: New York, Michigan, Montana from September to December. Virginia, Tennessee, Arkansas, New Mexico from early September to early December.

Price 2 to 3 feet, each, 17c; per bundle of 10, \$1.30; per 100, \$11.00; per 1000, \$ 80.00
 One Year 3 to 5 feet, each, 21c; per bundle of 10, \$1.90; per 100, \$16.00; per 1000, \$130.00

Price X 3 to 4 feet, each, 18c; per bundle of 10, \$1.40; per 100, \$12.00; per 1000, \$ 90.00
 Two XX 4 to 5 feet, each, 21c; per bundle of 10, \$1.80; per 100, \$16.00; per 1000, \$130.00
 Year XXX 5 to 6 feet, each, 30c; per bundle of 10, \$2.50; per 100, \$21.00; per 1000, \$170.00

YELLOW NEWTOWN The Newtown, as it is often called, is a beautiful, yellow winter (Late Winter Apple) apple, occasionally showing a pink blush; roundish chunky, slightly flattened at both ends. The flesh is firm, meaty, brittle, juicy, and of the very highest quality. The apple keeps well. Benjamin Franklin took some with him on his historical trip to England.

The tree is a good grower, but must have special climatic conditions and soils. Hardy, bears in five years. The mountain soils of the Virginias were famous long before the war for their Newtown or "Albemarle Pippins" — which are the same thing. They have since found that they can be grown profitably down in the Shenandoah Valley and other valleys, and certain well-drained uplands of the Central West and the mountains of California. Hood River Newtown and Spitzenburg are known in all the fancy markets. There are many valleys in the Northwest that will produce both varieties to the same degree of perfection, but the Hood River pack is famous because of the rigorous control exercised over the grading and packing of its members by the Hood River Fruit Growers' Association.

Season of Ripening: Northern-grown, from February to May. Southern-grown, from January to April or May.

Price 2 to 3 feet, each, 18c; per bundle of 10, \$1.40; per 100, \$12.00; per 1000, \$ 90.00
 One Year 3 to 5 feet, each, 22c; per bundle of 10, \$1.90; per 100, \$17.00; per 1000, \$140.00

Price X 3 to 4 feet, each, 19c; per bundle of 10, \$1.50; per 100, \$13.00; per 1000, \$100.00
 Two XX 4 to 5 feet, each, 22c; per bundle of 10, \$1.90; per 100, \$17.00; per 1000, \$140.00
 Year XXX 5 to 6 feet, each, 32c; per bundle of 10, \$2.70; per 100, \$23.00; per 1000, \$180.00



A "Delicious" orchard with currants (center) and strawberries (right) between the rows. Many western orchards have been paid for by "intercropping" before the trees came into bearing. (Courtesy of G. H. Paul Orchard Co., Colorado)

Apple Trees



YELLOW TRANSPARENT The Yellow Transparent is a hardy, beautiful, clear yellow (Extra Early Summer Apple) apple from Russia. It is medium size, uniform shape, round, tapering slightly at the blossom end, with a fine grained white flesh, sprightly, sub-acid, pleasant, good quality for eating and the very best for cooking. The skin is smooth, waxy cream-yellow, with a clearness and brilliance from which it gets the name "Transparent."

The tree is fairly vigorous and a straight, upright, compact grower and very hardy; it is especially adapted for planting as a "filler" because it takes little room and comes into bearing very young. Bears third to fourth year. Reliable cropper, bears every year. Fruit ripens over a period of three weeks and several pickings should be made in order to get all the fruit on the market in prime condition. When planted in permanent orchards, trees can be set eight to twelve feet closer than the more spreading varieties. Bruises show up on the clear bright skin; nevertheless the apple is very profitable and is grown and marketed with large profit by the carload in many sections of the country. All summer apples require careful handling and should be packed in baskets which hold a bushel or less. It is adapted to all apple soils and climates. One of the best apples for the South and is very extensively planted in the North because of its iron-clad hardness. It will sometimes blight like the pear if planted on soil that is too rich and the growth forced by too much fertilization. Succeeds well on thin soils. It is the most profitable of the early apples and should be planted in every commercial orchard, large or small, and especially those near good markets.

Season of Ripening: In New York, Michigan, Wisconsin last of July and first of August. Virginia, Missouri, New Mexico last of June.

Price 2 to 3 feet, each, 18c; per bundle of 10, \$1.40; per 100, \$12.00; per 1000, \$ 90.00
 One Year 3 to 5 feet, each, 22c; per bundle of 10, \$1.90; per 100, \$17.00; per 1000, \$140.00
 Price X 3 to 4 feet, each, 19c; per bundle of 10, \$1.50; per 100, \$13.00; per 1000, \$100.00
 Two XX 4 to 5 feet, each, 22c; per bundle of 10, \$1.90; per 100, \$17.00; per 1000, \$140.00
 Year XXX 5 to 6 feet, each, 32c; per bundle of 10, \$2.70; per 100, \$23.00; per 1000, \$180.00

YORK IMPERIAL York, or Johnson's Fine Winter, as it is known in the Virginias, is a (Late Winter Apple) bright, pinkish red apple, striped with dark red. Skin is tough, flesh firm, crisp, brittle, a little coarse, but juicy and good quality. It is a blocky, chunky apple, and specimens are generally lop-sided. This is the worst objection to the apple, for it takes more time to pack in boxes. However, it always shows up well in barrels and is often exported to Europe and sold as "Red Newtown." York has been the most widely planted apple in the Virginias, and is very profitable in the central West.

The tree is a strong, vigorous, upright grower, very large and dense on heavy clay land but more open on lighter soils. Late bloomer. A good pollenizer. Bears sixth to seventh year. The tree is unusually productive and an annual bearer. It never fails. It is hardy and adapted to requirements and conditions east of the Rocky Mountains, except in the extreme northern states. It is well known on the markets, keeps well in storage unless picked green, then the skin is apt to turn brown or "scald." When handled right it will keep well in an ordinary cellar and is a good apple for the local grocery man to store in a cellar over winter where "cold storage" fruit is too costly for his trade. In spite of criticism, it is still planted extensively in the Appalachian Mountain country and the central West, because it is a good variety, a very attractive commercial apple, hardy and very profitable. It has a place in the markets of our country and it fills that place well. The orchardist makes money and the buyer is satisfied.

Season of Ripening: In New York and Michigan from January to April or May. Virginia, Missouri and Southwest from November to March.

Price 2 to 3 feet, each, 16c; per bundle of 10, \$1.20; per 100, \$10.00; per 1000, \$ 70.00
 One Year 3 to 5 feet, each, 20c; per bundle of 10, \$1.70; per 100, \$15.00; per 1000, \$120.00
 Price X 3 to 4 feet, each, 17c; per bundle of 10, \$1.30; per 100, \$11.00; per 1000, \$ 80.00
 Two XX 4 to 5 feet, each, 20c; per bundle of 10, \$1.70; per 100, \$15.00; per 1000, \$120.00
 Year XXX 5 to 6 feet, each, 28c; per bundle of 10, \$2.30; per 100, \$19.00; per 1000, \$160.00

Crabapple Trees

Crabapple Trees

Include the crabs in every fruit garden. They are delicious for cooking, preserving and jellies. In the last few years immense orchards of crabapple have been planted, for they are now of commercial importance on the city markets. They are easily grown, and cheaply picked and handled. A row of crab trees is often planted on the exposed windy side of the orchard. They protect the other trees and pay a profit. They are very ornamental and can be planted in a corner of the yard or garden. They are beautiful when in bloom, and in fruit they are an immense leafy cluster of little red and gold apples.

FLORENCE CRABAPPLE The Florence Crab is highly colored, pinkish red, faintly striped with a darker red. Wherever shaded it shows a deep yellow. The flesh is yellow, crisp, tender, juicy, brisk sub-acid.



Florence Crabapple—Best for commercial orchards and home planting

Tree upright, spreading — very hardy. The Florence originated with the late Peter M. Gideon of Minnesota, who found it the hardiest of all, and was secured for propagation by William P. Stark twenty-seven years ago. It is the most valuable of all the crabs because the tree bears unusually young — sometimes produces fruit when two years old — is reliable, very productive, and the apples are large — larger and more prolific than Martha. Should be planted in the North instead of Transcendent, because it is hardy and less subject to blight. The most profitable grown. Sells well in little baskets. A natural dwarf and should be planted even closer than dwarf pear. Medium season.

Price X 3 to 4 feet, each, 19c; per bundle of 10, \$1.50; per 100, \$13.00; per 1000, \$100.00
 XX 4 to 5 feet, each, 22c; per bundle of 10, \$1.90; per 100, \$17.00; per 1000, \$140.00
 XXX 5 to 6 feet, each, 32c; per bundle of 10, \$2.70; per 100, \$23.00; per 1000, \$180.00

HYSLOP CRABAPPLE The Hyslop is covered with brilliant carmine to dark purplish red, overspread with a thick blue bloom. It is roundish, uniform shape; large size for a crab. Flesh yellow, very firm, juicy, sub-acid. Fruit is borne in clusters. Very good for jellies and other cooking purposes.

The tree is vigorous, hardy, upright, spreading, open. The Hyslop has been widely planted. One of the best known crabs. The cultivated crab apples are not bitter or puckery when ripe. Do not confuse them with "wild" crabs.

Price X 3 to 4 feet, each, 19c; per bundle of 10, \$1.50; per 100, \$13.00; per 1000, \$100.00
 XX 4 to 5 feet, each, 22c; per bundle of 10, \$1.90; per 100, \$17.00; per 1000, \$140.00
 XXX 5 to 6 feet, each, 32c; per bundle of 10, \$2.70; per 100, \$23.00; per 1000, \$180.00

TRANSCENDENT CRAB APPLE Transcendent is an old variety, well known for its bright red color, good size, and juicy, crisp yellow, sub-acid flesh; roundish oblong shape. (Fall Apple) Very good for culinary uses.

The tree is vigorous, spreading and very hardy. The Transcendent has been planted largely in the commercial orchards of Montana, and has done much to make the crab apple a commercial fruit. Early fall apple.

Price X 3 to 4 feet, each, 19c; per bundle of 10, \$1.50; per 100, \$13.00; per 1000, \$100.00
 XX 4 to 5 feet, each, 22c; per bundle of 10, \$1.90; per 100, \$17.00; per 1000, \$140.00
 XXX 5 to 6 feet, each, 32c; per bundle of 10, \$2.70; per 100, \$23.00; per 1000, \$180.00

Pear Trees



Fall and Spring Planting *Apple, peach, pear and other fruit trees, vines, bushes, etc., can be planted with entire success in the fall or in the spring. The fall planting can be done at a time when help is easy to get and the trees will start growth a little earlier. However, fall planted trees do not become established, until the growth starts and so are liable to injury from cold during the following winter, in the northern half of the United States and the higher altitudes of the arid west. In these regions spring planting is more generally practiced than fall planting.*

Pears—the Quality Fruit

The pear is closely related to the apple and, like the apple, thrives on many soils. It is noted for its great delicacy, mild, sweet, and delicious flavor, and the melting, buttery, juicy texture of the flesh, surpassing the apple in these respects. There are many large commercial orchards in New York, Michigan, the north central states, Idaho, Oregon, Washington, California and other western and southwestern states, but it has never been planted as extensively as the apple. It requires more careful handling when it is to be shipped long distances, or when stored. However, it can be kept through the winter like the apple. The blight has prevented the planting of many large orchards. The blight can now be overcome by a careful system of pruning and disinfecting the cuts. There is a great future for scientific pear growers. The Kieffer pear (also the Garber) which is very resistant to blight, has extended commercial pear growing much farther south than has ever been possible before.

The pear grows erect and can be planted closer in the orchard than the apple. Kieffer especially can be planted in close rows or hedges for wind-breaks, as it grows as erect as a Carolina poplar, and the fruit from such a hedge is fair, although not as good as fruit from cultivated orchards. The pear is a beautiful ornamental tree for the avenue and the lawn, with its dense glossy, green foliage and straight, upright growth.

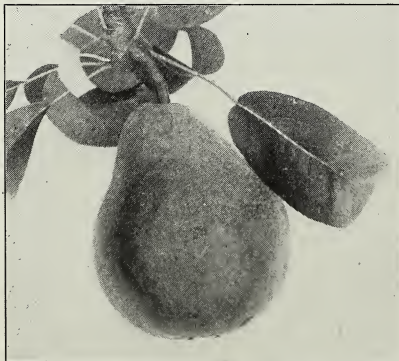
The pear is a highly profitable fruit, and especially so in markets that pay for quality as well as looks. It is easily grown, being nearly free from insects and fungous diseases. Plant pears for profit, and in the garden for home use. It is our most luscious fruit.

Order of Ripening of Pears

The pears ripen in the following order: Clapp's Favorite, Bartlett, Lincoln, Seckel, Garber, Duchess, Comice, Anjou, Kieffer, Winter Nelis.

ANGOULEME (Synonyms: Duchess, Duchesse d' Angouleme.) Grown only as a dwarf, page 34.

ANJOU (BEURRE D' ANJOU) The Anjou is a large, heavy, yellow pear, often shaded with dull crimson, and has a short, chunky neck tapering slightly toward the stem. The flesh is whitish, fine grained, buttery, melting, with a rich, high flavor. Always looks good. Keeps well and is a great shipper.



Anjou—The most dependable high quality commercial pear

The tree, like the fruit, is almost ideal; an upright grower, pyramid shape; very vigorous, hardy, long-lived and productive, bears annually. Late bloomer; bears fourth to fifth year.

The Anjou is the best all-round commercial pear grown. Its hardiness, uniformity, reliability, fine keeping quality and richness make it one of the best eating pears and the most profitable commercial variety for the North and East.

Season of Ripening: In North it ripens in October and keeps in an ordinary cellar until the holidays. Can be held in storage much longer. Further South and in Colorado it ripens in late summer, usually middle of September, and must be used by Thanksgiving unless held in cold storage.

Pear Trees

Price 2 to 3 feet, each, 22c; per bundle of 10, \$1.80; per 100, \$16.00; per 1000, \$130.00
One Year 3 to 5 feet, each, 27c; per bundle of 10, \$2.30; per 100, \$21.00; per 1000, \$160.00

Price X 3 to 4 feet, each, 23c; per bundle of 10, \$1.90; per 100, \$17.00; per 1000, \$140.00
Two XX 4 to 5 feet, each, 27c; per bundle of 10, \$2.30; per 100, \$21.00; per 1000, \$160.00
Year XXX 5 to 6 feet, each, 34c; per bundle of 10, \$2.90; per 100, \$26.00; per 1000, \$190.00

BARTLETT Bartlett is a large, clear, bright, yellow pear, with a blush on the sunny (Summer Pear) side; oblong shape, tapering gradually toward the stem end. The skin is waxy and the surface is uneven or wavy. Flesh is white, highly perfumed, buttery, rich vinous flavor, juicy; relished by everyone. A universal favorite as a canner, shipper, and for home use.

The tree is vigorous, hardy, erect, comes into bearing young, and does well everywhere except in southern localities. One of the late bloomers; bears fourth year.

The Bartlett is grown in all the more favored pear regions East, West, and North, and has been more widely planted in commercial orchards than any other variety. The California Bartletts, both fresh and canned, are well known on all markets, and many pear growers in the East have made a great reputation for their Bartlett pears. Pear growers of the Pacific Northwest often plant Bartlett with Anjou as a pollinizer.

Season of Ripening: In New York and Michigan ripens early September. Further south ripens in August. In western Colorado the last of August. Grown in all parts of California and at different altitudes so that Eastern markets are supplied with California Bartletts from July to October.

Price 2 to 3 feet, each, 22c; per bundle of 10, \$1.80; per 100, \$16.00; per 1000, \$130.00
One Year 3 to 5 feet, each, 27c; per bundle of 10, \$2.30; per 100, \$21.00; per 1000, \$160.00

Price X 3 to 4 feet, each, 23c; per bundle of 10, \$1.90; per 100, \$17.00; per 1000, \$140.00
Two XX 4 to 5 feet, each, 27c; per bundle of 10, \$2.30; per 100, \$21.00; per 1000, \$160.00
Year XXX 5 to 6 feet, each, 34c; per bundle of 10, \$2.90; per 100, \$26.00; per 1000, \$190.00

CLAPP FAVORITE The Clapp Favorite is a very large, yellow pear, splashed with crimson and russet patches. It is roundish at the blossom end, small neck tapering to a rounded point at the stem end. The flesh is white, fine, grained, juicy, melting, excellent quality, very good when picked early from the tree.

The tree is erect, hardy, vigorous, very productive, healthy; blooms late, bears fourth to fifth year. The Clapp Favorite deserves the name of "Favorite" and is grown across the entire continent. A high quality, profit-making pear.

Season of Ripening: About first of September in New York and Michigan. Comes in ten days ahead of Bartlett, and California growers often plant it to give them a longer season as it is often sold on the market as Bartlett.

Price 2 to 3 feet, each, 22c; per bundle of 10, \$1.80; per 100, \$16.00; per 1000, \$130.00
One Year 3 to 5 feet, each, 27c; per bundle of 10, \$2.30; per 100, \$21.00; per 1000, \$160.00

Price X 3 to 4 feet, each, 23c
Two XX 4 to 5 feet, each, 27c
Year XXX 5 to 6 feet, each, 34c

Price X 3 to 4 feet, per bundle of 10, \$1.90
Two XX 4 to 5 feet, per bundle of 10, \$2.30
Year XXX 5 to 6 feet, per bundle of 10, \$2.90

Price X 3 to 4 feet, per 100, \$17.00
Two XX 4 to 5 feet, per 100, \$21.00
Year XXX 5 to 6 feet, per 100, \$26.00

Price X 3 to 4 feet, per 1000, \$140.00
Two XX 4 to 5 feet, per 1000, \$160.00
Year XXX 5 to 6 feet, per 1000, \$190.00

COMICE The Comice is a large, (Late Fall Pear) fine yellow pear, often with light crimson blush. It is roundish shape, tapering sharply toward the stem end. Stem usually set obliquely. Skin is clear, bright, waxy. Flesh is white, rich, fine grained, smooth, juicy and aromatic.



Bartlett—A commercial pear famous for its delicious flavor

Pear Trees



The tree is vigorous, productive; a more regular bearer and just as hardy as Bartlett. It is adapted to many pear regions East and West — a high quality money-maker from New England to the Pacific Northwest. Very late bloomer. Bears about the fifth year.

Comice is even a better carrier and longer keeper than Bartlett. This with its productiveness and high quality, makes it especially fine for market. It remains in a good eating condition a long time after it is fully ripe. As a high quality commercial pear Comice is equally as good as the Bartlett, and has the advantage of being later.

Season of Ripening: In New England states and Michigan, ripens last of September and first of October. A month to six weeks later than Bartlett, depending on soil and locality.

Price 2 to 3 feet, each, 24c; per bundle of 10, \$2.00; per 100, \$18.00; per 1000, \$150.00
One Year 3 to 5 feet, each, 30c; per bundle of 10, \$2.50; per 100, \$22.00; per 1000, \$190.00

Price X 3 to 4 feet, each, 25c; per bundle of 10, \$2.10; per 100, \$18.00; per 1000, \$150.00
Two XX 4 to 5 feet, each, 30c; per bundle of 10, \$2.50; per 100, \$22.00; per 1000, \$190.00
Year XXX 5 to 6 feet, each, 35c; per bundle of 10, \$3.00; per 100, \$27.00; per 1000, \$240.00

DUCHESS (See Angouleme, page 34.) (Grown only as a dwarf.)

GARBER The Garber is a large, yellow pear with a red cheek. Roundish, oblong, tapering toward the stem end. The flesh is firm, juicy, fair quality. The fruit should be picked when fully developed but before entirely "ripe," and placed in a cool room. It is a splendid market and canning pear.

The tree is a very strong, hardy, vigorous grower, especially resistant to blight, and should be planted in the South where other pears cannot grow, and as a pollenizer for Kieffer and others. Bears about fifth year. It is a splendid shipping pear, keeps remarkably well, and is a very profitable commercial variety.

Season of Ripening: Virginia and Missouri and neighboring states first of September to early October. Ripens ten days to two weeks ahead of Kieffer. Keeps well when wrapped in paper and put in a cool dark cellar or closet.

Price 2 to 3 feet, each, 22c; per bundle of 10, \$1.80; per 100, \$16.00; per 1000, \$130.00
One Year 3 to 5 feet, each, 27c; per bundle of 10, \$2.30; per 100, \$21.00; per 1000, \$160.00

Price X 3 to 4 feet, each, 23c; per bundle of 10, \$1.90; per 100, \$17.00; per 1000, \$140.00
Two XX 4 to 5 feet, each, 27c; per bundle of 10, \$2.30; per 100, \$21.00; per 1000, \$160.00
Year XXX 5 to 6 feet, each, 34c; per bundle of 10, \$2.90; per 100, \$26.00; per 1000, \$190.00

KIEFFER Kieffer is large to very large, a rich yellow, often with a handsome red cheek. (Winter Pear) It is oval, "pear" shape, sometimes tapering nearly as much toward the blossom end as toward the stem end. The flesh is juicy, good, coarse. When well grown it is a good pear. Remarkably fine shipper and excellent for canning. It should be picked when mature but before entirely ripe. If allowed to ripen on the tree the flesh about the core becomes coarse and gritty. Delicious when cut in two and baked, half covered with water, in a pan. The tree is remarkably strong, vigorous, very productive, bearing



Seckel—Small, sweetest, juiciest and best of all

enormous loads every year, and one of the most resistant to blight. Bears about the fifth year. It has made pear growing possible in many sections of the South where other varieties fail. For this reason it is more extensively planted than any other variety although it ranks second to Bartlett in the commercial orchards of the United States.

The Kieffer is a great pear and when properly handled is a very profitable commercial variety — the pear for the masses; the pear for the millions.

Season of Ripening: In New York, last of October to November. In Virginia, Oklahoma and neighboring states last of September. Can be kept in a cellar until Thanksgiving, or in cold storage until December or January.

Price 2 to 3 feet, each, 20c; per bundle of 10, \$1.60; per 100, \$14.00; per 1000, \$100.00
 One Year 3 to 5 feet, each, 25c; per bundle of 10, \$2.10; per 100, \$19.00; per 1000, \$140.00

Price X 3 to 4 feet, each, 21c; per bundle of 10, \$1.70; per 100, \$15.00; per 1000, \$120.00
 Two XX 4 to 5 feet, each, 25c; per bundle of 10, \$2.10; per 100, \$19.00; per 1000, \$140.00
 Year XXX 5 to 6 feet, each, 29c; per bundle of 10, \$2.50; per 100, \$22.00; per 1000, \$160.00

LINCOLN The Lincoln is a very large, clear yellow pear, with a bright red cheek on (Summer Pear) the sunny side; juicy, high quality; in many ways resembling the Bartlett. Good shipper; keeps well.

The tree is a very strong, vigorous, upright grower, hardy, productive and remarkably resistant to blight. Succeeds where others fail. Late bloomer. Bears about the fifth year. It has stood the severest tests of intense moist summer heat and low altitude where it originated at Lincoln, Illinois.

Season of Ripening: Practically same as Bartlett, see page 31.

Price 2 to 3 feet, each, 24c; per bundle of 10, \$2.00; per 100, \$18.00; per 1000, \$150.00
 One Year 3 to 5 feet, each, 30c; per bundle of 10, \$2.50; per 100, \$22.00; per 1000, \$190.00

Price X 3 to 4 feet, each, 25c; per bundle of 10, \$2.10; per 100, \$18.00; per 1000, \$150.00
 Two XX 4 to 5 feet, each, 30c; per bundle of 10, \$2.50; per 100, \$22.00; per 1000, \$190.00
 Year XXX 5 to 6 feet, each, 35c; per bundle of 10, \$3.00; per 100, \$27.00; per 1000, \$240.00

SECKEL The Seckel is a small, regular, golden yellow pear, usually heavily (Late Summer Pear) russeted. Short, roundish shape, tapering slightly toward the stem end. The flesh is very fine grained, and white, smooth, sweet, juicy, melting, and without doubt the richest, highest flavored pear grown. As a "quality pear," it is in a class by itself.

The tree is vigorous, hardy, upright, round shape and rather a slow dwarfish grower and resistant to blight. Tree should be planted closer than other varieties. Blooms late, bears about fourth year.

The small size of the Seckel has prevented it from becoming popular but it is the best quality variety for the home garden and local markets. The larger city markets are learning its unsurpassed quality and paying good prices for it. Western growers pack them in "half boxes" where the small size does not appear to such disadvantage. As the public demands better fruit and learns to know the high quality varieties, Seckel will become one of the most profitable commercial pears.

Season of Ripening: October in New York. First of September in western Colorado and Virginia.

Price 2 to 3 feet, each, 22c; per bundle of 10, \$1.80; per 100, \$16.00; per 1000, \$130.00
 One Year 3 to 5 feet, each, 27c; per bundle of 10, \$2.30; per 100, \$21.00; per 1000, \$160.00

Price X 3 to 4 feet, each, 23c; per bundle of 10, \$1.90; per 100, \$17.00; per 1000, \$140.00
 Two XX 4 to 5 feet, each, 27c; per bundle of 10, \$2.30; per 100, \$21.00; per 1000, \$160.00
 Year XXX 5 to 6 feet, each, 34c; per bundle of 10, \$2.90; per 100, \$26.00; per 1000, \$190.00

WINTER NELIS Winter Nelis is a medium-sized yellow pear, often russeted. A roundish, (Late Winter Pear) chunky pear with a short, heavy neck. Flesh is yellow, fine grained, sweet, aromatic, perfumed, of very highest quality when well ripened.

The tree is hardy, of wide adaptability, straggling branches. Produces heavy crops yearly.

Winter Nelis, because of its high quality, productiveness, excellent keeping and good shipping qualities, is especially recommended as the best pear of its season, and a very profitable commercial variety.

Dwarf Pear Trees



Season of Ripening: Pick before frost in Western mountain country and in the North Will keep until Christmas in a cellar or much longer in cold storage. Pick last of October in the South.

Price 2 to 3 feet, each, 24c; per bundle of 10, \$2.00; per 100, \$18.00; per 1000, \$150.00
 One Year 3 to 5 feet, each, 30c; per bundle of 10, \$2.50; per 100, \$22.00; per 1000, \$190.00
 Price X 3 to 4 feet, each, 25c; per bundle of 10, \$2.10; per 100, \$18.00; per 1000, \$150.00
 Two XX 4 to 5 feet, each, 30c; per bundle of 10, \$2.50; per 100, \$22.00; per 1000, \$190.00
 Year XXX 5 to 6 feet, each, 35c; per bundle of 10, \$3.00; per 100, \$27.00; per 1000, \$240.00

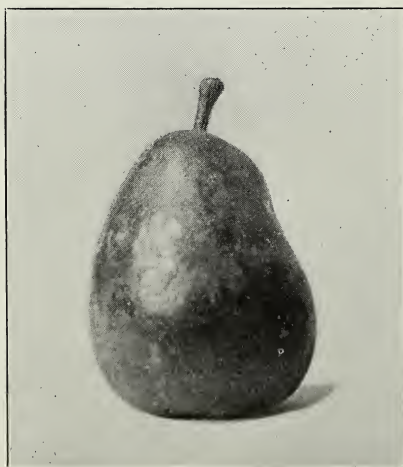
Dwarf Pear Trees

The pear is very profitable, grown as a "dwarf." The dwarf pear differs from the "standard" in that it is propagated on a quince root which makes it a slow dwarfish grower — the fruit is the same in either case. There are many large orchards of dwarf pear East and West. They come into bearing young, often the second or third year. They last a lifetime. Are enormously productive, and the small trees are easily cared for, and "fancy" fruits can be raised at comparatively low cost. They can be set close together — usual distance, 10 to 15 feet. Many orchards of standard trees are planted with dwarf trees as fillers. They require practically the same treatment, and as they come into bearing very young, sometimes producing a little fruit the second or third year, they pay the cost of developing the orchard of standard trees before the latter can come into bearing. The dwarf pear trees, because of their slow growth, are relatively immune to blight, (particularly the Angouleme) and some varieties can be grown as dwarfs much farther south, and on richer land than as standards.

Dwarf pears are also especially valuable for planting in city and town lots, as well as home gardens in the country. A row of them can be planted along the side fence or the back walk, even in a small yard, as they do not spread out. They are beautiful grown in this way and are as useful as they are ornamental. Dwarf trees should be planted four or five inches deeper than they stood in the nursery row.

ANGOULEME (Synonyms: Duchess, Duchesse d' Angouleme). Angouleme is one variety (Dwarf) that does better and is more profitable commercially as a "dwarf" than (Fall Pear) as a "standard." It is almost immune to blight. It is the largest of all the good commercial pears. Is yellow, often heavily russeted. It is a broad heavy, chunky pear. Surface knobby, somewhat uneven. The flesh is white, melting, buttery, juicy, rich flavored, very fine quality.

The tree is hardy, a straight, upright grower, and very vigorous as compared to other dwarfs. It is productive and long lived. Comes into bearing the third year.



Angouleme—The largest pear, does best as a dwarf



Orange Quince—Easily grown. Ideal for jellies and marmalades

Quince Trees

Season of Ripening: October in Northern states, and can be held until Christmas. Ripens in September further south.

X 3 to 4 feet, each, 23c; per bundle of 10, \$1.90; per 100, \$17.00; per 1000, \$140.00
 XX 4 to 5 feet, each, 27c; per bundle of 10, \$2.30; per 100, \$21.00; per 1000, \$160.00
 XXX 5 to 6 feet, each, 34c; per bundle of 10, \$2.90; per 100, \$26.00; per 1000, \$190.00

ANJOU (Dwarf) Very successful, grown as a dwarf. Bears second or third year.
 Described on page 30.

X 3 to 4 feet, each, 23c; per bundle of 10, \$1.90; per 100, \$17.00; per 1000, \$140.00
 XX 4 to 5 feet, each, 27c; per bundle of 10, \$2.30; per 100, \$21.00; per 1000, \$160.00
 XXX 5 to 6 feet, each, 34c; per bundle of 10, \$2.90; per 100, \$26.00; per 1000, \$190.00

BARTLETT (Dwarf) Can be planted farther south as dwarf because of slow growth. Bears second or third year. Described on page 31.

X 3 to 4 feet, each, 23c; per bundle of 10, \$1.90; per 100, \$17.00; per 1000, \$140.00
 XX 4 to 5 feet, each, 27c; per bundle of 10, \$2.30; per 100, \$21.00; per 1000, \$160.00
 XXX 5 to 6 feet, each, 34c; per bundle of 10, \$2.90; per 100, \$26.00; per 1000, \$190.00

SECKEL (Dwarf) The Seckel is naturally a slow grower and as a "dwarf" it is quite small. Trees can be planted eight to ten feet apart, and they are almost as beautiful as the expensive but non-productive bay trees in tubs. Bears second year. Described on page 33.

X 3 to 4 feet, each, 23c; per bundle of 10, \$1.90; per 100, \$17.00; per 1000, \$140.00
 XX 4 to 5 feet, each, 27c; per bundle of 10, \$2.30; per 100, \$21.00; per 1000, \$160.00
 XXX 5 to 6 feet, each, 34c; per bundle of 10, \$2.90; per 100, \$26.00; per 1000, \$190.00

Quince Trees

The quince is the ideal fruit for flavoring preserves, jellies, marmalades and cooked fruits giving them a delightful perfume. Quince marmalades and jellies are found on the shelves of every grocer in western Europe where the market is well supplied with quinces. In this country the market has never been systematically supplied and the consumption is not regular, although there are highly profitable quince orchards from New York to California.

The trees thrive on well drained soil. It is easily grown, productive, very profitable, ships and handles well. Should be planted ten to sixteen feet apart, trained to a low-headed standard tree form, and pruned heavily every year about the same as the peach. Should be in every garden.

Quince

ORANGE (APPLE) The Orange quince is a fine golden color; roundish with a small very short neck — not "pear shaped" — but often flattened at both ends. Flesh is firm, tender when cooked, highly fragrant, and rich in that aroma it imparts to other fruits and jellies when cooked with them. Keeps well, a good shipper, and sells well.

The tree is moderately vigorous, very productive, hardy, and the most widely grown quince. Bears second or third year. The blossoms are borne on wood of this season's growth, and come after the leaves, thus escaping spring frosts.

Season of Ripening: In the North, October. Can be kept until January in storage. Ripens in September in the South.

X each, 26c; per bundle of 10, \$2.00; per 100, \$16.00; per 1000, \$150.00
 XX each, 32c; per bundle of 10, \$2.70; per 100, \$24.00; per 1000, \$230.00
 XXX each, 39c; per bundle of 10, \$3.20; per 100, \$28.00; per 1000, \$270.00

REA'S MAMMOTH Rich orange color, short thick neck. Very good quality, of the Orange type but one-third to one-half larger. Skin smooth, nearly free from fuzz. The tree is hardy, but a slower grower than the Orange.

Season of Ripening: September to middle of October. Ripens just ahead of Orange.

X each, 26c; per bundle of 10, \$2.00; per 100, \$16.00; per 1000, \$150.00
 XX each, 32c; per bundle of 10, \$2.70; per 100, \$24.00; per 1000, \$230.00
 XXX each, 39c; per bundle of 10, \$3.20; per 100, \$28.00; per 1000, \$270.00

Peach Trees



William P. Stark Trees

The Best Foundation for Your Orchard

The trees to the left are XX (4 to 5 ft.) size; those to the right are XXX (5 to 6 ft.) size. All sizes are of the best grade — strong, vigorous trees with well branched tops and heavy spreading roots

The Peach

Peach growing offers such enormous possible profits; the trees come into bearing so young and thrive in so many parts of the country that it is little wonder many people have rushed blindly into the game. There have been many failures in the past but the reward is just as great as ever, and growers are studying closely the conditions which make for success. After all it is a question of personality — the man himself is the most important element of success. The peach blooms a little earlier than the apple and the spring frosts catch it oftener. It will not stand as severe a winter, and yet the peach is grown commercially as far north as the northern end of the Michigan peninsula (44th parallel). It is grown in southern Florida and Texas, and from Connecticut to California. It is grown profitably on heavy clay soil, and on soil that is 90 per cent coarse sand, but it is not as reliable as the apple and the crop is more perishable. However, the returns are comparatively greater. A hundred per cent profit is not unusual or an exception. Those who have succeeded in getting the right combination of varieties and markets, soil and climate, wonder that it seemed so easy; and those who have failed are often encouraged to try again and avoid past mistakes. One of the most interesting stories of Horticulture is the development of the peach industry in the United States, and the finding of the greatest American peach. Read Mr. Hale's own story on page 45.

Our "Stark Ozark" mountain-grown peach trees are started with wild seed known as "naturals" which we collect in the heart of the Ozark mountain country. Peach trees respond gratefully to the right care and cultivation. They are fast growing trees and for this very reason the careless nurseryman often neglects them. A perfect nursery tree must have size, but — here is the secret of buying trees — the tree must attain that size in a certain time. A tree two years old may have the size, but if it is no larger than it should have been at one year, it is worthless. It is stunted. We encourage fast growing trees such as peaches to make the best growth, as much as we do any of the slower growing fruits.

The peach seeds are planted in the late summer, while comparatively fresh. The shells are cracked by the soaking and freezing of winter snows and frosts. In the spring the pits sprout and when the young seedlings are large enough they are budded. The wood of the peach tree is different from that of the apple — the tree succeeds best when budded. The buds are selected with the greatest care. We have our own scion orchard from which we cut buds. In many varieties where the original tree has been dead for many years, our scion orchards are started from selected strains — improvements which have appeared in bearing orchards — some of which came from J. H. Hale, the Peach King, who has immense orchards of many different varieties. Prof. Shamel of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, has spent years in studying improvements on the old varieties of fruits, part of the time in the Hale orchards. We have the buds from the selected trees of the J. H. Hale peach in the Hale orchards, cut by Mr. Hale himself; others from E. A. Rheil, the veteran horticulturalist of Illinois, and his son E. H. Rheil, who have done much for the fruit growers of the country; others from the Missouri Experiment Station; and others from the Hon. E. W. Kirkpatrick, a great Texas authority, who has sent out many fine new peaches. The leaves are cut as soon as the bud sticks are taken from the tree. The buds are wrapped in alternate layers of wax paper and damp cloth and put in a cool box until sliced and inserted in the seedling stocks. They are then wound with raffia, which is taken off as soon as the bud and stock unite.

We dig all peaches as one year olds. That is, they are grown one year from the bud. In this way we can develop the largest size trees desirable with a well branched top. The branches are trained and the top of the tree developed by careful pruning so that the orchardist can have either a medium or low headed tree by following our directions for pruning.

The trees are handled, trained and cultivated, just as if we were growing each one for our own orchard, from the time the seeds are planted until the trees are dug and shipped to you. The tops are branched and well balanced. The roots are strong, clean and vigorous. The roots are of the greatest importance, and we propagate the trees with the object of producing well branched, vigorous root systems, as well as good trunks and branches.

We dig and pack the trees so that they will reach you with all their natural vigor. The care of the trees after they are dug is most vital, although the results of poor handling are less apparent to the eye than any other feature of the tree. You have to trust the nurseryman to do it right — please read our method of digging and packing described on page 112.

Peach Trees



Season of Ripening

One variety of peach will ripen about the same number of days before or after any other variety of peach, year after year, if the season is a normal one. However, the exact date of ripening varies with the locality, depending on the altitude, the latitude, the soil and the amount of sunshine, rainfall and whether the spring was early or late.

The peach season does not cover the entire year in the way that the apple season does. It is approximately ninety days from the beginning of the ripening of Mayflower, the earliest, to the first ripening of Heath Cling, which is the latest. However, the Elberta well known and for that reason the Mayflower, which is the earliest, and the Elberta, which comes fifty days later, are used as the standards of comparison, for almost everyone knows when one or the other of these two varieties ripens in their neighborhood. Those who do not know the usual date of ripening of either the Mayflower or the Elberta, will find the following dates from representative localities a safe guide.

The date given is for the maturity of the peach, when it is ready to pick and ship and not when it is dead ripe on the tree, which will be a few days later. Sometimes it pays to make two different pickings, the last being a week or two weeks later than the first, depending on the season, the variety and the condition of the crop.

Colorado, Palisade,	Mayflower ripens Aug. 6th;	Elberta ripens Sept. 25th
Connecticut, So. Glastonbury,	" " July 12th;	" " Aug. 31st
Georgia, Fort Valley,	" " May 25th;	" " July 14th
Michigan (Central),	" " July 13th;	" " Sept. 1st
Michigan (Northern),	" " July 27th;	" " Aug. 14th
Missouri, Columbia,	" " June 25th;	" " Aug. 14th
New Mexico, Santa Fe,	" " June 12th;	" " Aug. 1st
Ohio, Wooster,	" " July 13th;	" " Sept. 1st
Texas, College Sta., Brazos Co.,	" " May 21st;	" " July 10th
Utah, Brigham City,	" " July 18th;	" " Sept. 6th

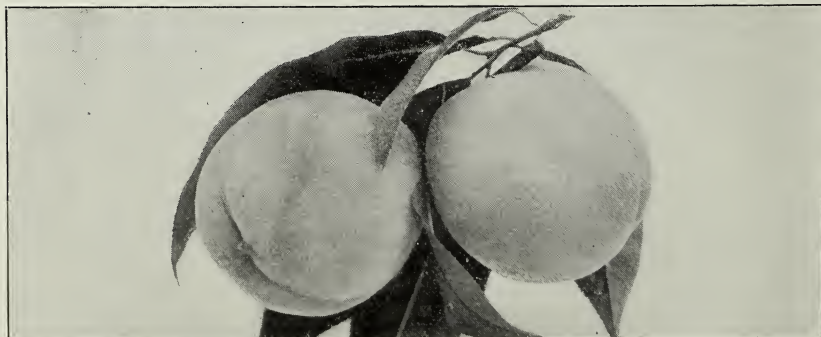
ALTON (Freestone) The Alton is a splendid peach, creamy white, splashed and shaded with red. The skin is tough. The flesh is firm, rich, juicy and good.

The flavor is the best; a high quality market peach. Larger than Carman.

The tree blooms later than the average and is very hardy and uninjured by severe cold during the winter. A moderate grower. Bears third to fourth year. It is a commercial peach, hardy, productive and should be planted for home and market use, especially in the more northern peach regions where a hardy, vigorous peach is demanded. A popular, successful and dependable variety in all peach regions.

"A very large peach, white flesh of the highest quality and a freestone. The tree is among the hardiest both in the wood and the bud. I find it promising at my home at Clinton N. Y." — E. P. Powell.

ORDER TODAY — DO IT NOW — HAVE TREES RESERVED



The hardy Captain Ede, the quality Elberta

Peach Trees

Seasoning of Ripening: Twenty-three days after Mayflower and twenty-seven days before Elberta. About same season as Carman, Waddell and Mamie Ross.

X size (2 to 4 feet) each, 15c; per bundle of 10, \$1.20; per 100, \$10.00; per 1000, \$ 70.00
 XX size (4 to 5 feet) each, 21c; per bundle of 10, \$1.65; per 100, \$14.60; per 1000, \$120.00
 XXX size (5 to 7 feet) each, 25c; per bundle of 10, \$2.15; per 100, \$19.25; per 1000, \$160.00

ARP BEAUTY (Synonym — June Elberta.) *Arp Beauty* is a large, beautiful peach with a (Freestone) mottled red cheek. Flesh is yellow. High quality; juicy. Tree is a strong, (Early Peach) vigorous grower, hardy, very productive. Bears third to fourth year. *Arp Beauty* is of the Elberta type and the best of all the early yellow peaches. It is profitable wherever Elberta can be grown. It is a great shipping peach and especially valuable for orchards located a long way from market.

Season of Ripening: Thirty days after Mayflower and twenty days before Elberta. About same season as Champion, Illinois and Hiley.

X size (2 to 4 feet) each, 17c; per bundle of 10, \$1.35; per 100, \$11.50; per 1000, \$ 80.00
 XX size (4 to 5 feet) each, 21c; per bundle of 10, \$1.65; per 100, \$14.60; per 1000, \$120.00
 XXX size (5 to 7 feet) each, 25c; per bundle of 10, \$2.15; per 100, \$19.25; per 1000, \$160.00

BELLE OF GEORGIA (See Georgia Belle, page 43.)

CARMAN (Freestone) The Carman is a large, broadly oval peach, creamy white, with a (Early Peach) red cheek. The flesh is tender, white, tinted with red near the seed. It is juicy, with a fine, rich, sprightly flavor, very good quality, hardy in bud and does well in a great many localities where most peaches fail. It is truly a remarkable peach.

The tree is a strong, vigorous, upright grower and is very productive. Belongs to the hardy North China group. The Carman is said to have the same parentage as the Elberta and possesses many of the qualities of that very profitable peach. Bears third to fourth year. Fairly good shipper.

"One of the five hardy varieties grown in the state. In quality the Carman is among the best of the best early season peaches." — Prof. W. H. Chandler, Missouri Agriculture Experiment Station.

Season of Ripening: Twenty-three days after Mayflower and twenty-seven days before Elberta. About same season as Alton, Waddell and Mamie Ross.

Price X 3 to 4 feet, each, 15c; per bundle of 10, \$1.20; per 100, \$10.00; per 1000, \$ 70.00
 Two XX 4 to 5 feet, each, 19c; per bundle of 10, \$1.50; per 100, \$12.25; per 1000, \$100.00
 Year XXX 5 to 6 feet, each, 23c; per bundle of 10, \$1.90; per 100, \$17.00; per 1000, \$140.00

CAPTAIN EDE The quality twin of Elberta, having a reputation on the Chicago markets (Freestone) long before Elberta became famous. Its deserved reputation for quality (Late Peach) has been lost, as the fruit has been marketed as Elberta. Its superb quality makes it a favorite for home use, canning, and eating; one of the best shippers—most profitable; bears when Elberta and the Crawfords fail.

Tree strong, healthy and hardy; very productive; should be planted commercially, and no home should be without this deserving peach. Consumers who are now using Elbertas (the Ben Davis of the peach group) should insist upon getting the high quality Ede. Hardier, than Elberta.

"Captain Ede compares favorably with Carman and Champion in point of hardiness." — Ohio Agriculture Experiment Station.

Season of Ripening: Fifty-nine days after the Mayflower and nine days after Elberta. About same season as Late Elberta, Crawford Late and Crosby.

X size (2 to 4 feet) each, 17c; per bundle of 10, \$1.35; per 100, \$11.50; per 1000, \$ 80.00
 XX size (4 to 5 feet) each, 21c; per bundle of 10, \$1.65; per 100, \$14.60; per 1000, \$120.00
 XXX size (5 to 7 feet) each, 25c; per bundle of 10, \$2.15; per 100, \$19.25; per 1000, \$160.00

CHAMPION (Freestone) The Champion is a large, round, rich, creamy white peach, pink (Early Peach) on exposed side, and red where kissed by the sun. Beautiful. The flesh is white, melting, juicy, tender, and delicious.

Peach Trees



The tree is very strong, vigorous, upright, spreading, and belongs to the North China group. One of the very hardiest peaches in wood and in bud. Bears third to fourth year and is a **sure cropper**. It is profitable commercially and we recommend it be planted extensively for profit and home use, because of its size, beauty and quality. It is the highest quality white peach known.

Season of Ripening: Thirty-five days after Mayflower and fifteen days before Elberta. About same season as Illinois, Hiley, Fitzgerald and Arp Beauty.

X size (2 to 4 feet) each, 15c; per bundle of 10, \$1.20; per 100, \$10.00; per 1000, \$ 70.00
 XX size (4 to 5 feet) each, 19c; per bundle of 10, \$1.50; per 100, \$12.25; per 1000, \$100.00
 XXX size (5 to 7 feet) each, 23c; per bundle of 10, \$1.90; per 100, \$17.00; per 1000, \$140.00

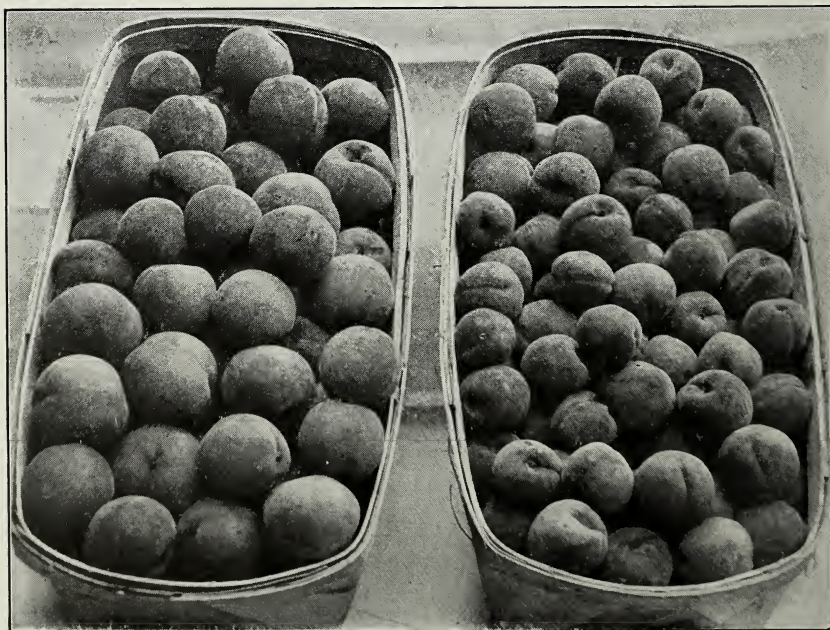
CRAWFORD EARLY The Crawford Early is a very large, oblong peach with a prominent point on the blossom end, and a bright red cheek. The flesh is yellow, very rich, slightly sub-acid, juicy, good quality, and especially good for canning and eating fresh. A good shipper. The tree is large and very vigorous, requiring severe pruning. Bears third to fourth year. Moderately hardy. The Crawford Early always sells well but is not profitably productive or a sure bearer in all localities.

"Crawford Early tree is very healthy and productive; probably the most largely planted variety in California." — E. J. Wickson.

"Ranks very high in northern, middle and western states as a market variety." — American Fruit Culturist. 21st Edition.

Season of Ripening: Forty days later than Mayflower. Ten days before Elberta. About same season as Georgia Belle and Early Elberta.

X size (2 to 4 feet) each, 17c; per bundle of 10, \$1.35; per 100, \$11.50; per 1000, \$ 80.00
 XX size (4 to 5 feet) each, 21c; per bundle of 10, \$1.65; per 100, \$14.60; per 1000, \$120.00
 XXX size (5 to 7 feet) each, 25c; per bundle of 10, \$2.15; per 100, \$19.25; per 1000, \$160.00



Sprayed Not Sprayed
 Early Elberta. Best quality. Picture by courtesy of the Ohio Experiment Station

Peach Trees

CRAWFORD LATE The Crawford Late is very large, roundish, resembles Crawford Early, (Freestone) but is nearly a month later in season. It is one of the best known peaches; found in many markets. A profitable commercial peach, and in favored localities worthy of extensive planting. A good shipper.

Bears third to fourth year.

"Very generally superseded by Elberta as the great preserving and canning peach, yet ripening as it does fully a week later, it is often a great money-maker on heavy clay lands where it fruits abundantly, while a very shy bearer on lighter soils.

"Good tree. About as hardy as the Elberta in bud. With us it has been rather larger than Crawford's Early. One of the better late season peaches." — Prof. W. H. Chandler, Missouri Agriculture Experiment Station.

Season of Ripening: Sixty-five days later than Mayflower and seven days later than Elberta. About same season as Captain Ede and Late Elberta.

X size (2 to 4 feet) each, 17c; per bundle of 10, \$1.35; per 100, \$11.50; per 1000, \$ 80.00
 XX size (4 to 5 feet) each, 21c; per bundle of 10, \$1.65; per 100, \$14.60; per 1000, \$120.00
 XXX size (5 to 7 feet) each, 25c; per bundle of 10, \$2.15; per 100, \$19.25; per 1000, \$160.00

CROSBY (Freestone) A round, yellow peach, with a mottled red cheek. Large size, when tree is fertilized and fruit thinned; delicious, rich, and one of the sweetest and best quality of all the yellow peaches; seed small.

Tree is open, spreading, willowy, inclined to overbear unless thinned. Extremely hardy in wood and bud. Should be planted North and in high altitudes of the West where other yellow peaches are injured by severe winters.

Plant Crosby wherever a high quality, very hardy yellow peach is wanted.

"One of the five most hardy varieties in the state." — Prof. W. H. Chandler, Missouri Agriculture Experiment Station.

Season of Ripening: Sixty-five days after Mayflower and fifteen after Elberta. About same season as Late Elberta.

X size (2 to 4 feet) each, 17c; per bundle of 10, \$1.35; per 100, \$11.50; per 1000, \$ 80.00
 XX size (4 to 5 feet) each, 21c; per bundle of 10, \$1.65; per 100, \$14.60; per 1000, \$120.00
 XXX size (5 to 7 feet) each, 25c; per bundle of 10, \$2.15; per 100, \$19.25; per 1000, \$160.00

EARLY ELBERTA The Early Elberta is truly named. It is of the Elberta type, large, (Freestone) golden yellow, which is in beautiful contrast to the rich blush on the Mid-season Peach) sunny cheek. The flesh is yellow like the Elberta but far better quality, sweeter and finer grained.

The tree is a strong grower, of the Elberta type, and has a tendency to thin itself, carrying moderate loads of fruit.

The Early Elberta originated with Dr. Sumner Gleason, of Utah, who gives the following description:

"Seedling of Elberta with all the characteristics of its parent, stocky growth of tree, thins itself, even size of fruit, long keeping and shipping, hardier, better quality, higher color, and a week earlier — going out as Elberta is coming in. As a canning peach it has better flavor and color than the regular Elberta, does not rag out, and uses less sugar. Its size and shape being almost identical with Elberta, it passes on the market as an Elberta and the customer gets a better peach, the grower thereby getting the benefit of repeat orders."

Season of Ripening: Forty-two days after Mayflower and eight days before Elberta. About same season as Crawford Early, Georgia Belle and J. H. Hale.

X size (2 to 4 feet) each, 17c; per bundle of 10, \$1.35; per 100, \$11.50; per 1000, \$ 80.00
 XX size (4 to 5 feet) each, 21c; per bundle of 10, \$1.65; per 100, \$14.60; per 1000, \$120.00
 XXX size (5 to 7 feet) each, 25c; per bundle of 10, \$2.15; per 100, \$19.25; per 1000, \$160.00

ELBERTA (Freestone) The Elberta is a large, golden yellow peach nearly covered with (Mid-season Peach) crimson on the sunny cheek. It is the most widely planted commercial variety east of the Pacific Coast country. It has done more to develop the peach-growing industry than any other variety. It can be grown profitably North, South, East and West. In the North it is a roundish peach while in the South it is more pointed. The flesh is a rich yellow, red at the pit, firm and juicy, but only fair quality.

Peach Trees



The tree is a large, vigorous grower, very productive, yielding fruit uniform in size and shape and always highly colored. Bears third to fourth year.

The greatest objection to the Elberta is that it is only medium quality and not an extra hardy tree. However, its adaptability to practically every soil and climate, and its prolific bearing of large, beautifully colored peaches, of splendid shipping and market qualities, and its comparative freedom from rot, and the fact that it can be gathered for market before it is fully ripe made it the greatest peach of its time.

The Elberta is found on the markets from the middle of the summer until the peach season is closed, the first peaches coming from Texas and Georgia and the last ones from Michigan and other northern states.

Elberta is to the peach group what Ben Davis has been to the apple — bears, ships, pays, but like the Ben Davis, it will have to give way to another, for the J. H. Hale is one-half to one-third larger, hardier, better quality, more beautiful and a far better shipper. See page 45.

“The ‘J. H. Hale’ is as far ahead of the Elberta as an orchard money-maker, as the Elberta is ahead of the old Hill’s Chili, or any late growing yellow peach of that type.” — J. H. Hale.

Season of Ripening: Fifty days after Mayflower, which is the earliest, and forty days before Mammoth Heath Cling, which is the latest. About the same season as Kalamazoo and Elberta Cling.

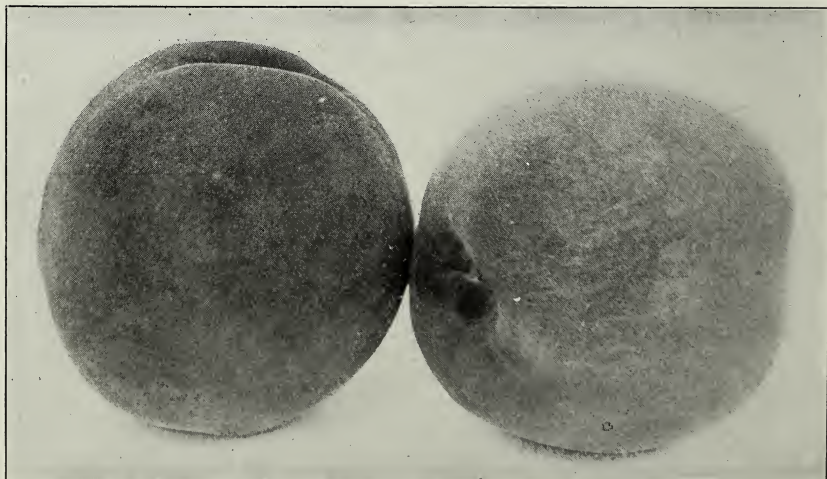
X size (2 to 4 feet) each, 15c; per bundle of 10, \$1.20; per 100, \$10.00; per 1000, \$ 70.00
 XX size (4 to 5 feet) each, 19c; per bundle of 10, \$1.50; per 100, \$12.25; per 1000, \$100.00
 XXX size (5 to 7 feet) each, 23c; per bundle of 10, \$1.90; per 100, \$17.00; per 1000, \$140.00

✓ **ELBERTA CLING** The Elberta Cling is a seedling of the Elberta. Large yellow, round, (Clingstone) with a bright red cheek. Very good for eating and highly prized for (Mid-season Peach) preserves, marmalades, butter and pickles.

Tree is a strong, vigorous grower of the North China type; hardy, productive and profitable. Extra good shipper. Bears third to fourth year. The very best clingstone and should be planted wherever a clingstone is wanted.

Season of Ripening: Forty-eight days after Mayflower. Two days before Elberta. About same season as Elberta and Kalamazoo.

X size (2 to 4 feet) each, 17c; per bundle of 10, \$1.35; per 100, \$11.50; per 1000, \$ 80.00
 XX size (4 to 5 feet) each, 21c; per bundle of 10, \$1.65; per 100, \$14.60; per 1000, \$120.00
 XXX size (5 to 7 feet) each, 25c; per bundle of 10, \$2.15; per 100, \$19.25; per 1000, \$160.00



Georgia Belle — Highest quality. Has earned name of “The White Elberta”

Peach Trees

EUREKA (Freestone) The Eureka is a large, oval peach with a bright red cheek. The Very Early Peach) flesh is creamy white, juicy and very firm, and the skin tough, making it an unusually good shipping peach for its season. The flavor is rich and extra good. The best quality, very early peach.

The tree is hardy and often bears when Greensboro fails. A vigorous grower and a good cropper. Bears third to fourth year.

The Eureka is of great value to peach growers because it is a good shipper of high quality, hardy and productive, and it ripens at a season when it is needed. Peach orchardists are not planting all of one or two varieties, but a succession of early, medium and late peaches, which makes the crop easier to handle and insures a good market. Enough of each variety should be planted to ship in full car loads, since buyers dislike small lots.

Season of Ripening: Fifteen days after Mayflower and thirty-five days before Elberta, coming half way between Greensboro and Mamie Ross or Waddell.

X size (2 to 4 feet) each, 17c; per bundle of 10, \$1.35; per 100, \$11.50; per 1000, \$ 80.00
 XX size (4 to 5 feet) each, 21c; per bundle of 10, \$1.65; per 100, \$14.60; per 1000, \$120.00
 XXX size (5 to 7 feet) each, 25c; per bundle of 10, \$2.15; per 100, \$19.25; per 1000, \$160.00

FITZGERALD (Freestone) Fitzgerald is a large, oval peach, yellow shaded with crimson (Early Peach) and red. The flesh is yellow, tinted with red at the pit; juicy and good quality.

The tree is a good grower, medium size, very productive — sets heavy crops and should be thinned. Bears third to fourth year.

Fitzgerald came from Canada and is one of the hardiest peaches, both in tree and in bloom, in that country. It is a splendid quality peach, very profitable for the market, and should be planted where hardy varieties are necessary.

Season of Ripening: Thirty-seven days after Mayflower and thirteen days before Elberta. About same season as Arp Beauty, Hiley, Illinois, Champion, Crawford Early and Georgia Belle.

X size (2 to 4 feet) each, 17c; per bundle of 10, \$1.35; per 100, \$11.50; per 1000, \$ 80.00
 XX size (4 to 5 feet) each, 21c; per bundle of 10, \$1.65; per 100, \$14.60; per 1000, \$120.00
 XXX size (5 to 7 feet) each, 25c; per bundle of 10, \$2.15; per 100, \$19.25; per 1000, \$160.00

GEORGIA BELLE The Georgia Belle, sometimes known as the white Elberta because of (Freestone) its great commercial value, is a roundish white peach, a little oblong, (Mid-season Peach) one side slightly enlarged, tinted with a red blush on the sunny side, and striped and splashed with a bright red. The flesh is white, firm, fine texture, melting and juicy, rich, sugar-sweet. One of the most delicious peaches grown. It is to the white peach what Elberta is to the yellow peach, but it is far superior in quality and hardier of bud.

The tree is a strong, vigorous grower, very hardy in both bud and wood. It is a dependable bearer, very productive. It belongs to the North China type, famous for its valuable peaches. Bears third to fourth year.

Georgia Belle is one of the best quality and most profitable commercial white peaches, and we especially recommend it for commercial planting and for home use. Its fine quality, hardiness and productiveness make it a popular peach with the consumer and the orchardist.

"One of the best to plant in Missouri." — Prof. W. H. Chandler, Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station.

Season of Ripening: Forty-one days after Mayflower and nine days before Elberta. About same season as Crawford Early and Early Elberta. It overlaps the Elberta season.

X size (2 to 4 feet) each, 15c; per bundle of 10, \$1.20; per 100, \$10.00; per 1000, \$ 70.00
 XX size (4 to 5 feet) each, 19c; per bundle of 10, \$1.50; per 100, \$12.25; per 1000, \$100.00
 XXX size (5 to 7 feet) each, 23c; per bundle of 10, \$1.90; per 100, \$17.00; per 1000, \$140.00

GREENSBORO (Semi-cling) (Synonym — Early Red June.) The Greensboro is a large. (Very Early Peach) round, creamy white peach, highly colored, shaded with a dark red blush and broken stripes towards the blossom end. The flesh is white, tender and very juicy The quality is fair — very good for an early variety

Peach Trees



The Greensboro is the largest, most attractive and one of the best quality early peaches and is resistant to rot.

The tree is a strong, healthy, vigorous grower, extra hardy in bud and wood — a guarantee of annual crops. It belongs to the North China type. Bears third to fourth year. One of the most profitable early commercial varieties and one of the best for the home orchard.

"The Greensboro is a standard early peach, not subject to rot — its large size, attractive appearance and reliability in bearing combine to make it one of the best of its season." — Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station.

Season of Ripening: Ten days after Mayflower, forty days before Elberta. About the same season as Red Bird and Eureka.

X size (2 to 4 feet) each, 15c; per bundle of 10, \$1.20; per 100, \$10.00; per 1000, \$ 70.00
XX size (4 to 5 feet) each, 19c; per bundle of 10, \$1.50; per 100, \$12.25; per 1000, \$100.00
XXX size (5 to 7 feet) each, 23c; per bundle of 10, \$1.90; per 100, \$17.00; per 1000, \$140.00

J. H. Hale: An Appreciation

By Forrest Crissey

There are some folks out West and elsewhere who seem to think that New England doesn't produce any more big men, broad between the eyes, whose hearts pump warm, red blood and plenty of it. Of course such a notion is absurd on the face of it — but still it is cherished by a heap of people.

When I meet a man who hugs this delusion, I always think:

"There's a man who ought to meet up with J. H. Hale. Wouldn't one contact with Hale of Connecticut give him a jolt! Wouldn't an hour with the Yankee Peach King put crimps into that sort of an impression!"

What is J. H. Hale like? Well; he's like himself — and like nobody else on earth that I know. When he was cast in human clay, the Maker must have broken the pattern. The necessities of my daily work as a magazine feature writer have made it necessary for me to meet — year after year — the men who are doing big things: the Progressives of Industry, of Science and of Agriculture; the Way-Makers and the Trail-Blazers; the men who live unto their day and generation — and the days and generations to come — rather than unto themselves. Among these men J. H. Hale stands out like a lone pine. Meet him once, for five minutes, and you couldn't forget him to save your soul. In the most casual contact he stamps an impression as clear and sharp as a steel die.

Hale is so human that you feel warm about the heart the minute you meet him. In fact he's one of the most irresistibly human of the big men I've ever met. There isn't an ounce of starch in his composition. He'd be good company for a king or a hod-carrier — and just be himself all the time.

Once the political wheel-horses of Connecticut tried to slip a seat in the United States Senate under his pillow. But he caught 'em at it and squelched the game. If you knew him you'd understand why. He couldn't laugh a real Hale laugh there; besides, there isn't air enough in the whole Senate chamber to keep him breathing real free and easy for an hour.

Then there's another thing about J. H. Hale that's worth keeping in mind: While he's courageous in fighting his own battles, he's careful about putting the weight of his name and reputation back of anything that he hasn't tried out to a solid conclusion. That's temperamental with the man. And it's one reason why the horticultural world sits up and listens when J. H. Hale says: "Here's something new that seems to me to be worth while."

But there isn't much use in trying to put down on paper, in a page of cold type, the things that make up J. H. Hale. You couldn't get the ruddy geniality of the man on paper, or his glowing energy, or his almost uncanny horticultural intuition. Better just say that he's immensely human — and let it go at that!

When the history of Rejuvenated New England is written the things that J. H. Hale has done and inspired will reach from "Preface" to "Finis."

Forrest Crissey

The *J. H. Hale* Peach, the Summer of 1913

Trade-Mark

Once tell a girl that you love her and make her believe it, and she just naturally wants you to tell it over and over again at every opportunity. Now when the William P. Stark Nurseries want me to re-write the story of the J. H. Hale peach in a new way, fresh and up-to-date, I think the girl's way and the old, old story ever new is the best after all, for the essential facts of this most wonderful of all peaches, were fully told last year and are worth repeating and re-reading by every peach grower in the land, who is looking for the best.

A SEVERE SPRING And so now it is only for me to tell briefly how the peach behaved in 1913.

It was warm and wet during December and January, which caused the fruit buds to be badly swollen and there seemed little chance for a crop, especially when in March, a month before blooming time, the buds were swollen nearly as big as peas, just ready to burst into blossom. Freezing nights, cold and warm days and very unsatisfactory conditions generally, conspired to kill off partially, and in some instances all hope of a crop on over seventy acres of our orchards, mostly of Waddell, Carman, Hiley, Champion, and Stevens peaches, while Belle of Georgia, Elberta and J. H. Hale came out best of all.

FROST RESISTANT We had more than a full set on our pet peach and started off for a glorious crop, with an abundance of rain in spring and very favorable weather conditions. Early in June we thinned off 500 to 800 peaches per tree; then as the fruit began to develop we found a second thinning necessary, so that over most of the orchard fully 1,000 peaches per tree had to be taken off, so heavily loaded were they, even after the most damaging blooming season New England has had in many years.

DROUTH Following abundant spring rains we had a very hot, dry summer—little or no rain from the last of May until the first week of September. So hot and dry was it that from the middle of August until near the end of the month the foliage hung limp and the fruit withered so as to have a rubbery feeling to the touch, the orchard apparently an utter wreck—no hope, no promise—a dead failure for the 1913 crop and possibly death to the trees themselves.

RAIN! Then just as all was apparently lost there came a little sprinkle of rain one night, saturating the limp foliage and withered peaches but wetting down the dusty earth hardly an inch. This little sprinkle acted as a stay of execution, until two days later came another and more abundant shower, followed three days later by a real rain (the first in over three months) of the much needed life-giving water, so essential to plant life.



None genuine without

J. H. Hale
 Trade-Mark

Peach Trees



The J. H. Hale—Baskets of golden fruit easily coined into money because of the complete superiority of fruit and tree of the J. H. Hale over all other commercial varieties

(Note the apple tree on the left. The peach trees were planted as "fillers" in the apple orchard. Mr. Hale has paid for several large apple orchards from the profits of the "fillers" before the apple trees came into bearing.

A FULL CROP Then came the great transformation. First the withered leaves began to straighten out, then in a day or two the shriveled, puckered-up, little peaches took on solidity and started out on a new growth, and I, standing on the "big rock" overlooking the orchard, noting the great transformation going on hour by hour, was filled with wonder and gratitude at God's power in giving us the rain that had wrought this miracle. In less than ten days the little shrunken peaches had puffed out into great golden and red beauties, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 inches in diameter, and while only a few have reached the enormous size of former years the whole crop has been a great success as to size, beauty, and quality.

Our first abundant pickings for market was five days ahead of Elberta in the same orchard, while on a few trees, left unpicked for comparison, Elbertas have nearly all dropped to the ground while the J. H. Hale are all on the trees — six or eight bushels per tree and not a dozen dropped peaches, proving over again that it never rushes you in the picking; pick it this week or leave it until next if you like.

SURVIVAL OF THE FITTEST Hundreds of visitors have seen it, side by side with Elberta, and if a stenographer had been at hand to take down the expressions of wonder at this peach, greater than all others, William P. Stark could have filled a whole catalogue with words of commendation. Here are a few that I picked up:

"This puts the Elberta out of business for me."

"The Elberta is doomed."

"I am going home and pull up my Elberta orchard, for no one can compete with this."

"Too big to pack well."

"Largest and most beautiful peach I ever saw."

"No one will ever plant an Elberta after seeing and tasting this."

"I am wonderful peach, shall recommend to our company to plant 2,000 acres."

"Bigger and better than Elberta in every way, and my, what a firm one!"

"Good bye Elberta for me, for this is good to eat."

"I don't care what the trees cost, they would be cheaper at \$1.00 each than Elberta for nothing."

"Never saw so many peaches on trees in my life; all big ones too,"

"Your Elbertas are a little better than most, but this puts them off the map."

Peach Trees

"No use for any of us to grow other peaches, we can't meet up with this thing in market and come out alive."

"Thought I had seen peaches before, but this one beats them all."

"William P. Stark's book did not tell half the truth about it; so much better than I expected."

"Don't care what they ask for trees, it's me for a big orchard of them at once; I just can't wait."

"More profit in this peach if you pay \$5.00 per tree to get started than to get Elbertas for nothing."

* * * * *

All in all, 1913 has tested out another side of the J. H. Hale peach and I can say stronger than ever before that there is no yellow peach now publicly known that possesses such points of merit as this.

Compared with Elberta the tree is equally vigorous, hardy and productive, ripens five days ahead of that variety, yet can be made to hang on five to eight days longer if market conditions should make it desirable so to do.

Fruit very much larger, higher colored, firmer and finer texture; will keep three times as long after being picked and will sell for 25 to 50 per cent more than Elbertas every time.

J. H. HALE \$2.25 BU. From one measured acre of 133 trees we picked, on September 14th, 748 bushels, or an average of $5\frac{1}{2}$ bushels or 8 crates per tree, 95 per cent of this fruit being high class marketable fruit selling f. o. b. at the farm at \$2.00 to \$2.50 per bushel, while \$1.25 was top price at this time for Elberta. All in all I can freely and fully say at the end of the season for 1913 that the J. H. Hale peach has developed fully 50 per cent greater commercial value than the famous Elberta of the past, and it's surely "good bye to Elberta" just as fast as orchard men once see the J. H. Hale in fruiting. Any who doubt this better inquire of:

Prof. W. A. Henry, Madison, Wis.

John A. Wilson, Appelon, N. Y.

A. T. Henry, Wallingford, Conn.

F. M. Soper, Magnolia, Del. President State Horticultural Society.



Three average size J. H. Hale compared with five average size Elbertas grown in the same orchard under exactly the same conditions

Peach Trees



D. E. Gould, Vice-President North Pacific Irrigating Co., Kennewick, Wash.
John H. Baird, Fort Valley, Georgia.

A. D. Shamel, U. S. Department Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

G. C. Seavy, Editor New England Homestead, Springfield, Mass.,

and hundreds of others who have been to see them fruiting side by side with Elberta, in a large way—not a few pet trees but a whole great orchard. These people know that "Elberta is doomed."

Peach Growing in America, and the Story of the J. H. Hale Peach

By J. H. Hale

Just home from a harvest of glorious peaches in our Georgia orchard, where from about Fort Valley and Marshallville there had been daily thousands of happy workers, both white and black, gathering some of the finest specimens the world had ever seen, and sending out often a hundred or more carloads daily, scattering their lusciousness from every market center into the surrounding country, till practically every village and hamlet of northern states east of the Mississippi had from early June to August a daily supply of choice food that would have been impossible to secure twenty or more years ago. Over two thousand carloads were grown and shipped from within ten miles of our orchards at Fort Valley at a total cost of harvesting and marketing of over one million dollars. Over five thousand carloads more went out also from all over the rest of Georgia, while South Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Texas and Arkansas had over twelve thousand more, so that from June 1st to August 15th, 1912, the Northern states were supplied with, and consumed out of season, fully twenty thousand carloads of peaches, and are now ready for the home crop, no matter how great it may be.

All this has set me thinking of what factors had brought about this new and wonderful production and consumption and how it is to grow and be continued in the future, and so I become reminiscent.

THE BEGINNING Somewhat over forty years ago, when working as the "hired boy" on a neighboring farm, shocking corn all by my little lonesome, late in September or early October, a seedling peach tree along the fence row, full of rosy, sweet little



The famous J. H. Hale Peach; also shows Mr. Hale's well-known pack—"U. C. Top U. C. All"

Peach Trees



Prof. A. D. Shamel, U. S. Department of Agriculture (left), Prof. W. A. Henry (center) and Mr. J. H. Hale (right) discussing the productiveness of the J. H. Hale peach

peaches, filled me with peaches and an idea, that I resolved if I could ever earn money enough to buy the trees, and mother would let me have the land to plant them on, I would find out if there were not bigger and better peaches locked up in the soil of the old home farm.

THE FIRST TREES The next year, with a better "job" (\$12.50 a month and board) I secured the money, bought my first trees, and from that day to this have been aiming for the big things in the peach game, and, like any and all things sought for earnestly with a faith supported by honest work, I have, with the passing years, found many of the things sought for, the biggest and best of all being the J. H. Hale peach, which I am to tell about a little further along.

MORE TREES The first 200 trees planted in 1869 three years later grew into 2,000 and then 3,000 and yearly increasing until in 1890 they numbered over 10,000, soon after which the Georgia orchard with over 100,000 trees was established. A steady increase and replantings give us at the present time over 200,000 healthy trees in the Connecticut and Georgia orchards combined, giving employment annually to hundreds of people and furnishing for nearly five months in each year, beautiful, health-giving food to many thousands more.

Our total fruit harvest for the year ending August 1st, 1912, has exceeded 100,000 bushels, quite a big showing for the small boy's idea, a little first capital received for labor, and the

Peach Trees



Seven hundred forty-eight bushels of J. H. Hale Peaches from one measured acre of 133 young trees—an average of $5\frac{1}{2}$ bushels or 8 crates per tree; 95% of the fruit being extra fancy, selling f. o. b. orchard at \$2.00 to \$2.50 per bushel, while the top price for Elbertas was \$1.25

reinvestment of the “peach money” as it came along in later years, and is only mentioned here for the encouragement of other poor boys, girls, men and women with an idea.

SUCCESS To win success out of a fruit idea one must have a love of and a faith in the business, an eye for new things, and earnest study of their value and possibilities, and a courage to buy and plant liberally, so as to be so far as possible ahead of the other fellow in the market with every new good thing suitable to one's climate and conditions.

Though the varieties in my first fifteen years of peach planting are still growing in many orchards and are listed in far too many nurserymen's catalogs, not one of them have we, having slid out from under, one by one, as something better has turned up. And while my selfish interests may have been better served by competing orchardists planting the same old varieties, it has always hurt me to note the vast majority of nurserymen continuing to propagate and sell inferior varieties long after they have been superseded by others far better, that it would cost them no more to propagate or the orchardist to grow.

GOLDEN EXPERIENCE Some years ago a high-class professional man was starting a three-thousand tree peach orchard on his country estate, and although he received fees of from \$500 to \$5,000 for a single operation, he flew the coop at paying an expert horticulturist \$200 for inspecting the farm, locating the orchard and recommending the right list of trees, and went and bought his list of trees from a tree agent of one of the most reputable nursery firms in America, who, unfortunately for him, were listing varieties that ought long before to have been discarded; 2,700 out of the 3,000 trees planted were behind the “lighthouse,” and on visiting my orchards and looking over varieties toward the end of his first fruit harvest, he confessed that had he paid a fee of \$5,000 and started right it would have been a profitable investment for him.

Peach Trees

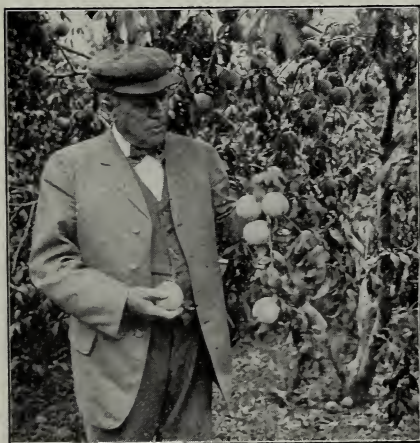
BETTER VARIETIES It would be worth several million dollars a year to America's peach industry if the nurserymen would for a few hours sit at the feet of half a dozen of our most intelligent peach growers, from various sections of the country, listen to a talk on varieties and then grow and list only such sorts as these orchardists recommend, thus wiping out 75 per cent of the varieties now cataloged. In this way they would be led to list only the commercial cream, while also on the watch for new and better ones.

NEW POSSIBILITIES The more than 20,000 carloads of peaches coming out of the South during the season of 1912, at a cost exceeding ten million dollars for labor of harvesting, packages, freights, refrigeration and commissions, to say nothing of profits to growers and retailers, and also the thousands of carloads more produced later in the northern and western states, would have been almost an impossibility were it not for the newer and better commercial varieties of comparatively recent development.

When I began commercial peach-growing the Mountain Rose, Reeves, George the 4th, Honest John, Oldmixon, Stump, Crawfords, Smock, Foster and a few others, made up the list in the nurseries and orchards of America, but were we to depend upon them now the northern production would be cut in half and the 20,000 carloads from the South almost an impossibility.

Taking a back country road leading south from the Hale orchards at Fort Valley, Georgia, and traveling for six miles through peach orchards, cotton fields, and beautiful groves of long-leaf pine, we come to Willow Lake Farm, where, in a little garden spot close by the fine old colonial home of Samuel H. Rumph, there originated in the early eighties the Elberta, that Ben Davis of peaches, the pioneer of a new commercial strain that was to revolutionize the entire peach industry of this great country; while on an adjoining farm, with seed from the same parent trees as Elberta, was originated the Belle of Georgia, making a combination of yellow and white-fleshed varieties, having the greatest commercial value over a wider range of country to-day than all other peaches ever grown before.

THE FIRST ELBERTAS It was my privilege in the late eighties to see the first carload of Elberta peaches sold on the New York market, and sizing it up as a money-maker, quickly bought 3,000 trees for Connecticut planting, without any knowledge as to its adaptability to our northern climate. It was a reckless thing to do, but it gave me the first commercial orchard of Elberta in the North, and not until my orchards came into bearing did the other fellow catch on. So, being four years ahead, it made me a lot of money, which I at once invested in further orchard planting and a trip to Georgia to see the original tree, and every year since I have visited the spot for pleasure and inspiration. The



J. H. Hale—The "peach king" and the king of all peaches in his Conn. orchards

original tree passed out a few years ago, so did the horse and buggy that used to tote us over there, but the spot and its inspiration are still there, and the auto car takes us over in short order; and many a horticultural friend has been taken to its shrine and then through the orchards of millions of trees that cover the surrounding country for miles about Fort Valley and Marshallville, with an industry founded on the Elberta and the Belle peaches, yet made permanently possible by the development of still other and newer varieties that open the season a month or six weeks before the great foundation varieties begin to ripen.

ELIMINATING THE DRONES An extended group of extra early varieties has been sifted down to two or three of greatest value. To Van Lindey, our old nursery friend, belongs the honor of discovering and introducing

Peach Trees



the Greensboro peach, named after his home town in North Carolina. Carloads of this variety late in May or early June from Georgia have been sold at \$1,200 to \$1,500 per car, while in the North, \$1,000 to \$1,200 per acre have been the returns from it six to seven weeks later. Rightly grown and handled, it is a great money-maker, yet I doubt not that the William P. Stark Nurseries or some of their co-workers, will discover and introduce even a better one as the years go by, if they are not already listed in their catalog.

MORE GOOD ONES Dr. Waddell of Griffin, Georgia, brought to my attention his seedling peach that has so profitably spread his name all over America with one of the hardiest and most reliable mid-early peaches of any we have. It looked so good to me that I was tempted to plant 26,000 at my one first planting, and joy to say that I have profited largely by that plunge. A year or so later, Mr. Steubenrach of Mexia, Texas, brought out the Carman; I bought liberally of buds and so had the first big orchard of those two varieties either North or South. Then along came Roland Hiley of Fort Valley, Georgia, inviting me out to see the original Hiley peach tree, and that looked good, too, but I had room for only 2,000 trees and so missed out on making a plunge on this money-maker. When my little 2,000 trees showed up in fruiting, other orchards were under way and others reaped rich harvests ahead of me while I slept. About as the last Hiley are being harvested, the Belle begins to ripen, closely followed by Elberta, making a continuous succession of money-makers for a period of nearly two months in the South. In the North the Champion, originally from Illinois, fills in between Hiley and Belle and in the North only the Fox seedlings and Stevens Late extend the season three weeks later.

The southern list before mentioned are also the best of their season, North as well as South, and altogether make a list not to be equaled by any other combination that can be suggested for the extremes of climate that pertain in the varied peach-growing regions of America. Not that there are not other good and profitable peaches, but these are the ones that have been the real factors in great commercial peach-orcharding and have extended orchard areas far beyond what could have been dreamed of twenty years ago, Fox and Stevens being the only old-timers in the list. The one weak point in this chain of lusciousness is that they are all, save the Elberta, white-fleshed varieties. Superior and delicious as these white-fleshed peaches are, many markets and consumers are still seeking for yellow varieties, and there is a crying need for something both earlier and later than the Elberta and of better quality. In attempting to secure such a one, I have searched the country over and grown many thousands of seedlings, only to be disappointed over and over again.



Larger and a better shipper—but it is the luscious richness and firm flesh, dripping honey, that appeals to the consumer and commands the highest prices

Peach Trees

CHANCE SEEDLINGS Chance seedlings, those grown from pits of selected trees and those pits of fruit that had been carefully cross-pollinated for a special purpose, brought equally unsatisfactory results. The most vigorous trees were non-productive, the biggest and most handsome fruits were clings, and the freestones were under size or poor in quality, and so it began to look like an impossibility until one day the long-sought-for was found right close at hand.

THE GREAT DISCOVERY This was twelve or more years ago. I was driving through an orchard of early peaches that had been harvested weeks before, when my attention was called to a seedling tree that I had thought the year before was a clingstone, as I saw it when not quite fully grown. It was now a strong, luxuriant four-year old tree, loaded almost to the breaking point, and the ground beneath the tree almost literally covered with great golden and crimson globes of enormous size and great beauty. This caused me to stop and investigate. Picking up a great orange-like specimen, almost as heavy as a cannon ball, and noting its solidity and firmness I remarked, "Gee, but it's a pity this is a cling." A Yankee's jack-knife is usually on deck to whittle something, and walking back to the carriage I found myself whittling away at one side of the great peach, till just as I reached the carriage I struck the pit and discovered that the flesh parted freely from it. "Glory, glory, glory! It's a freestone!" I cried, rushing back to the tree and cutting peach after peach to fully satisfy myself that it was a truly freestone, yet with the fine-grained, solid flesh that had deceived me the year before into thinking it was a cling. Here at last, after years of search, breeding and propagation, was a chance seedling so far superior to all other known peaches as to make me almost dizzy with joy at its discovery, and I lingered long to study both tree and fruit and returned daily until the last specimen had dropped to the ground, a week or ten days later.



Prof. A. D. Shamel of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture and his assistant Mr. Pomeroy, making records of the J. H. Hale peach. Prof. Shamel has spent years studying "bud selection"

WATCHING Each visit more and more strongly confirmed my first judgment as to the value of the find, and I am sure no miner who ever struck it rich, or the discoverer of the great Kimberly diamond itself, was happier than I in knowing that here in my possession was the one great and good peach of all the earth. So wonderful was it, so far-reaching its possibilities and value, that I hardly dared to think of the final outcome of the

Peach Trees



great discovery. Of course, my first thought was of a big orchard of this prize alone, and had it not been a little too late in the season for budding, I undoubtedly would have cut every inch of bud wood and gone at it with great vigor.

WAITING During the intervening months before the next budding season, having ample time to study and think, I saw clearly my life's opportunity and duty was to watch and wait and be absolutely sure before going ahead. Many seedling fruits had shown so remarkable fruiting value on the original tree in its native habitat, but when propagated on other stocks and planted in different soils failed to show anything approaching their original values and great loss and disappointment have resulted from their exploitation.

TESTING Finally realizing the great value of such a peach as this, if it should show the same points of value after general propagation as it did on the original tree, I determined to test it out thoroughly in my own orchards North and South, and so propagate 3,000 trees, planting here in Connecticut 1,000 trees, on sandy loam with sand subsoil, and 1,000 on a heavy black loam, with yellow clay subsoil, while another 1,000 went to Georgia and were planted on a brown, loamy soil, with a red clay subsoil, as great a diversity for peach growing as can be found in any section of America where peaches are grown, and yet this peach, both in tree and fruit, has come to equally perfect state of development on all trees, showing wonderful adaptability to varied soils and climatic conditions.

ABSOLUTE CERTAINTY It is eight or nine years now since I have been continuously fruiting this peach on 3,000 budded trees, and it has been steadily improving in value from year to year, each year being better and better until now I can stake my lifelong peach reputation, not on a new and untried variety, but upon one tried, tested and proven as the greatest and best peach the world has ever known, and I am willing at last that a peach such as this should have my name. The following description and twelve years of fruiting tell why. It's a strong, vigorous growing tree of the Elberta type, rather more stocky, drooping and branching. Fruit buds the hardiest of any large fine yellow peach, a few buds having escaped twenty-seven or more below zero this past winter when Belle, Carman, Fox, Hill's Chili (all extra hardy varieties) in the same great orchard, were all killed. There are now, as I write a few great orange-like specimens of the J. H. Hale peach fast maturing on the trees.

BETTER THAN ELBERTA This variety is enormously productive, fruit of largest size, fully one-half larger than Elberta, globular like best specimens of Reeves Favorite, only far larger than that showy variety when at its very best. Color a deep, golden yellow, overlaid with bright carmine, except a very little on under side. Smooth, solid, thick skin, tightly drawn over the solid flesh, a peach without the fuzz, absolutely distinct in this respect. This one feature alone puts it in a class by itself, always to be remembered. Flesh deep yellow, firm, fine-grained, and as solid as a cling, yet parting as freely from the pit as the freest of the free. Flesh tender, without grain or stringiness, and most delicious peachy flavor, such as is seldom found in a yellow peach; altogether a combination of productiveness, size, beauty, solidity, texture and flavor that I doubt being duplicated again in a hundred years, if ever.

THE MILLION DOLLAR PEACH Its commercial value is greatly enhanced by the fact that it colors up all over a week or ten days before fully grown and matured, and that these undeveloped fruits are of larger size than big Elbertas, and if picked will in time mellow up and become good edible peaches, so that an extra early picking can be started and the season greatly lengthened, especially owing to solidity and firmness of flesh,



Hale's peaches always bring the highest prices. The "J. H. Hale" sold last season for \$2.00 to \$2.50 per bushel at the orchard—Elbertas from the same orchard sold for \$1.25 and less.

Peach Trees

fully matured specimens can be allowed to remain much longer upon the tree than can any other known variety, and so extend the season at either end. In its normally matured condition, fully ripe, it's almost as solid as an apple, and I have often said it was firm enough to ship in barrels if need be. In 1909, to test fully its shipping qualities, I mailed nearly two hundred single specimens, weighing from fifteen to twenty ounces each, to horticultural friends in twenty-four states, including Florida, Texas, California and Oregon, and all reported having kept them from ten to eighteen days after they were received. One was kept in California three days and then returned, and was received here in sound eating condition, fully convincing me of its wonderful keeping and shipping qualities.

WILLIAM P. STARK At last, being absolutely convinced of its great commercial value and that the horticultural world was now entitled to share with me in the joy and profit of growing it, I looked among my many nursery friends for one who by long experience, broad acquaintance, strict integrity, and strong financial ability was in the best condition to propagate and distribute this great peach to all the world, and none so well answered all requirements as did my old friend, William P. Stark, of Stark City, Missouri, who, having associated with him his son, William H. Stark, a "chip off the old block," only more so, and with a great nursery located on ideal soil almost in the center of the United States, seemed to me the one firm above all others to spread the gospel of this wonderful peach to every corner of the earth where peaches can be grown.

The name of Stark has for nearly a century been associated with the nursery business of America, and for the last quarter of a century William P. Stark has made the name a sort of trade-mark for big things in nursery work, and now with William P. Stark's great name and lifelong experience to direct affairs, and William H. to execute, the William P. Stark Nurseries are in better position than ever to continue and broaden the Stark nursery business in Missouri at their Stark City plant.

EXCLUSIVE CONTRACT Therefore, I have contracted with them to propagate and distribute this peach for me, and I believe it is destined to work a greater revolution in the peach industry in America during the next five years than did the Elberta, Belle, Carman, Champion and all the other great money-makers combined in the past twenty years of progress heretofore outlined, and the orchardists who lead the procession with the first big plantings of J. H. Hale peach will be the sure enough peach kings of their respective markets. In the J. H. Hale peach lies a wonderful opportunity for fame and fortune to some one or more peach growers in every peach-growing neighborhood.

Those who defer the day of their first large plantings will not be among the winners, while for those with faith and a courage to do, the way to success is plain and sure. To make assurance doubly sure, I have agreed in my contract with the William P. Stark Nurseries to cut the buds for propagating direct from fruiting trees in my own orchards, thus guaranteeing the purity of stock and the integrity of a name I value and often sign as

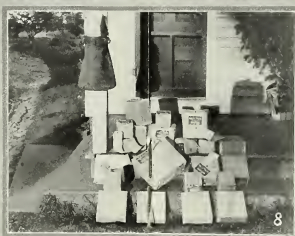
Yours truly,

J. H. Hale

(TRADE-MARK)

Season of Ripening: Forty-five days after Mayflower and five days before Elberta. Its commercial value is greatly enhanced by the fact that it colors up all over a week or ten days before fully grown and mature, and these under-developed fruits are of larger size than big Elberta, and if picked will in time mellow up and become good edible peaches, so that an extra early picking can be started and the season greatly lengthened. Owing to solidity and firmness of flesh, fully matured specimens can be allowed to remain much longer on the tree than any other known variety and so extend the season at either end.

X size (2 to 4 feet) each, 60c; per bundle of 10, \$5.00; per 100, \$40.00; per 1000, \$350.00
 XX size (4 to 5 feet) each, 70c; per bundle of 10, \$6.00; per 100, \$50.00; per 1000, \$450.00
 XXX size (5 to 7 feet) each, 80c; per bundle of 10, \$7.00; per 100, \$60.00; per 1000, \$550.00
 Mailing size (postpaid) each, 70c; per bundle of 10, \$6.00; per 100, \$50.00; per 1000, \$450.00



1—Discussing the J. H. Hale—from left to right Prof. W. A. Henry, J. H. Hale, Stoncliff Hale, Prof. A. D. Shamel. 2—J. H. Hale and his grandson John inspecting J. H. Hale peaches for parcel post shipment. 3—J. H. Hale visiting with his namesake—The J. H. Hale peach. 4—Orchard wagon load of J. H. Hale Peaches at the packing house. 5—J. H. Hale peaches—big as cannon balls, $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ larger than Elbertas. 6—A busy day packing J. H. Hale peaches (baskets are covered with mosquito netting.) 7—Truck loaded with 185 baskets of J. H. Hale peaches for the Hartford market 10 miles away. 8—J. H. Hale peaches by parcel post. 9—Electric car line brings the steam road right to the orchard for J. H. Hale peaches.

Peach Trees



J. H. Hale — Price List

X size (2 to 4 feet) each, 60c; per bundle of 10, \$5.00; per 100, \$40.00; per 1000, \$350.00
 XX size (4 to 5 feet) each, 70c; per bundle of 10, \$6.00; per 100, \$50.00; per 1000, \$450.00
 XXX size (5 to 7 feet) each 80c; per bundle of 10, \$7.00; per 100, \$60.00; per 1000, \$550.00

Mailing size (postpaid) each, 70c; per bundle of 10, \$6.00; per 100, \$50.00; per 1000, \$450.00

ORDER TODAY — DO IT NOW — HAVE TREES RESERVED

J. H. Hale Peach Trees Grown Exclusively by William P. Stark

(Extracts from Contract)

In consideration of the agreement . . . John H. Hale and the J. H. Hale Company do hereby grant, assign and set over unto William P. Stark and William H. Stark the exclusive right and control of the propagation and sale of the said "J. H. Hale Peach."

Said J. H. Hale agrees to personally supervise the cutting from bearing trees of said J. H. Hale peach all such propagating wood and buds as may be requested from time to time.



The late Professor John Craig of Cornell, Secretary of American Pomological Society commended the J. H. Hale as the "glorified peach"

Peach Trees

✓ **HILEY (Freestone)** (Synonym — Early Belle.) The Hiley is a large, smooth, white peach, with a bright red cheek on the sunny side. Resembles its parent, Georgia Belle, but more highly colored. The flesh is white with red streaks, fine, rich, juicy, luscious.

The tree is a vigorous, spreading grower; not quite as fast growing as Georgia Belle but it is even harder in bud — one of the extra hardy peaches; belongs to the North China group. Bears third to fourth year.

The Hiley is of great value as an extremely hardy peach, of best quality, a long keeper, a good shipper, and one which comes at a season when a reliable market peach of good size is necessary to complete the succession of ripening in the modern commercial orchard. Should be in every home orchard for its reliability and high quality.

"Take my word for it — don't miss planting the Hiley."

Season of Ripening: Thirty-five days after Mayflower and fifteen days before Elberta. About same season as Champion, Illinois and Fitzgerald.

X size (2 to 4 feet) each, 15c; per bundle of 10, \$1.20; per 100, \$10.00; per 1000, \$ 70.00
 XX size (4 to 5 feet) each, 19c; per bundle of 10, \$1.50; per 100, \$12.25; per 1000, \$100.00
 XXX size (5 to 7 feet) each, 23c; per bundle of 10, \$1.90; per 100, \$17.00; per 1000, \$140.00

✓ **ILLINOIS (Freestone)** The Illinois is a large red and white peach with a brilliant crimson cheek. It is much larger than Champion and more highly colored and attractive. Flesh firm, juicy, rich and very high quality. The Illinois, like the Greensboro, is resistant to rot and a splendid shipper for its season.

The tree is a strong, vigorous grower, very hardy, bearing when other varieties fail. Produces large crops every year. Bears third to fourth year. The most profitable peach of its season.

Originated with E. H. Reihl of the Alton Experiment Station, Illinois.

Season of Ripening: Thirty-five days after Mayflower and fifteen days before Elberta. About the same season as Hiley, Champion and Fitzgerald.

X size (2 to 4 feet) each, 17c; per bundle of 10, \$1.35; per 100, \$11.50; per 1000, \$ 80.00
 XX size (4 to 5 feet) each, 21c; per bundle of 10, \$1.65; per 100, \$14.60; per 1000, \$120.00
 XXX size (5 to 7 feet) each, 25c; per bundle of 10, \$2.15; per 100, \$19.25; per 1000, \$160.00

✓ **KALAMAZOO (Freestone)** The Kalamazoo is a medium to large, oval peach, yellow, washed and striped with bright red. A deep groove runs over half way around the peach. The flesh is yellow, red at the pit, very rich, vinous, high quality.

Tree is a large, hardy, strong, vigorous grower, productive, and especially valuable in Michigan, New York and other sections wherever hardy, high quality peaches are in demand. Sets heavy crops and should be thinned to give good size. Bears third to fourth year.

"A corking good peach that needs scattering all over the country where hardy varieties of good quality are appreciated."

Season of Ripening: Forty-eight days after Mayflower and two days before Elberta. About same season as Elberta.



Krummel—The best late peach (picture from Ohio Bulletin; courtesy of Prof. Green)

Peach Trees



X size (2 to 4 feet) each, 17c; per bundle of 10, \$1.35; per 100, \$11.50; per 1000, \$ 80.00
 XX size (4 to 5 feet) each, 21c; per bundle of 10, \$1.65; per 100, \$14.60; per 1000, \$120.00
 XXX size (5 to 7 feet) each, 25c; per bundle of 10, \$2.15; per 100, \$19.25; per 1000, \$160.00

KRUMMEL (Freestone) Krummel is a large, round peach, one side a little larger than the other. A rich golden yellow, blushed with carmine. Flesh is yellow, tinted red at the pit. Firm, melting, rich, sub-acid and refreshing. Good quality. A good keeper and shipper.

The tree is hardy, healthy and a strong, vigorous grower. Bears third to fourth year. Krummel is a favorite in the southern peach regions, the far East and on the Pacific Coast from California to Washington, where a very late peach is wanted. It is hardier, more productive and a better money-maker than Salway.

"The latest peach grown at the station. Ripened October fifth." — Ohio Experimental Station, Wooster, Ohio, Bulletin No. 170.

Season of Ripening: Eighty-seven days after Mayflower and thirty-seven days after Elberta. The latest freestone peach.

X size (2 to 4 feet) each, 17c; per bundle of 10, \$1.35; per 100, \$11.50; per 1000, \$ 80.00
 XX size (4 to 5 feet) each, 21c; per bundle of 10, \$1.65; per 100, \$14.60; per 1000, \$120.00
 XXX size (5 to 7 feet) each, 25c; per bundle of 10, \$2.15; per 100, \$19.25; per 1000, \$160.00

LATE ELBERTA (Synonym — October Elberta.) The Late Elberta is a large, yellow (Freestone) peach, red at the pit and with a bright red cheek. Flesh firm, juicy, (Late Peach) good quality. Tree is a strong, vigorous grower, hardy and productive. Bears third to fourth year. It greatly extends the picking season of the Elberta class of peaches, making it possible to handle the crop of the large orchards with a smaller force of labor and greater convenience.

Season of Ripening: Seventy days after Mayflower and twenty days after Elberta.

X size (2 to 4 feet) each, 17c; per bundle of 10, \$1.35; per 100, \$11.50; per 1000, \$ 80.00
 XX size (4 to 5 feet) each, 21c; per bundle of 10, \$1.65; per 100, \$14.60; per 1000, \$120.00
 XXX size (5 to 7 feet) each, 25c; per bundle of 10, \$2.15; per 100, \$19.25; per 1000, \$160.00

MAMIE ROSS The Mamie Ross is a large, light, cream-colored peach, splashed with (Semi-cling) red and richly blushed on the sunny cheek. Shape, roundish oval. The (Early Peach) flesh is yellowish white, rich, highly flavored, fine quality and almost free from stone.

The tree is a healthy, medium grower, hardy, productive and a regular bearer, resistant to rot. Bear third to fourth year. The Mamie Ross is widely planted and one of the most profitable peaches in Texas, Georgia and the southwestern states. It does well in the North but is particularly adapted to southern requirements.

Season of Ripening: Twenty days after Mayflower and thirty days before Elberta. About same season as Waddell, Alton and Carman.

X size (2 to 4 feet) each, 17c; per bundle of 10, \$1.35; per 100, \$11.50; per 1000, \$ 80.00
 XX size (4 to 5 feet) each, 21c; per bundle of 10, \$1.65; per 100, \$14.60; per 1000, \$120.00
 XXX size (5 to 7 feet) each, 25c; per bundle of 10, \$2.15; per 100, \$19.25; per 1000, \$160.00

MAMMOTH HEATH A large, oval, roundish, white peach, often faintly blushed next to CLING (Clingstone) the sun. The flesh is firm, very juicy and melting, with a splendid (Latest of all Peaches) rich juice, like honey. It is an excellent peach for preserves and pickles. It is one of the latest peaches to ripen, hence does not reach the high state of perfection in the northern United States as it does in the central and southern states. Ships well and is an extra good keeper.

The tree is vigorous and hardy, very productive and a regular cropper. Bears third to fourth year.

"There is scarcely a commercial orchard in the regions of the Piedmont and Blue Ridge sections of Virginia and the south Atlantic states which does not contain this variety." — H. P. Gould, Bureau of Plant Industry, Bulletin No. 135.

Season of Ripening: Ninety days after Mayflower and forty days after Elberta. The latest of all. About same season as Krummel.

Peach Trees

X size (2 to 4 feet) each, 17c; per bundle of 10, \$1.35; per 100, \$11.50; per 1000, \$ 80.00
 XX size (4 to 5 feet) each, 21c; per bundle of 10, \$1.65; per 100, \$14.60; per 1000, \$120.00
 XXX size (5 to 7 feet) each, 25c; per bundle of 10, \$2.15; per 100, \$19.25; per 1000, \$160.00

MAYFLOWER (Semi-cling) A revelation to peach growers. Red all over like a cherry.
(Earliest of all Peaches) Beautiful, attractive, juicy, good quality for an early peach.
 A surprising seller on the early markets. Profitable. Ships well for an early variety. Should go in every collection.

Strong, healthy tree; one of the hardiest. Precocious early bearer, often yields fruit second season. The endorsement of the peach specialist and pioneer authority, J. Van Lindley, of North Carolina, who also introduced Greensboro, is sufficient evidence of its real merit and worth.

Season of Ripening: The earliest peach to ripen. Fifty days before Elberta. About same season as Red Bird, Greensboro and Eureka.

X size (2 to 4 feet) each, 17c; per bundle of 10, \$1.35; per 100, \$11.50; per 1000, \$ 80.00
 XX size (4 to 5 feet) each, 21c; per bundle of 10, \$1.65; per 100, \$14.60; per 1000, \$120.00
 XXX size (5 to 7 feet) each, 25c; per bundle of 10, \$2.15; per 100, \$19.25; per 1000, \$160.00

RED BIRD The Red Bird is a remarkable peach. It is the first profitable commercial shipping peach to ripen. Just about three days after Mayflower, **(Semi-clingstone)** the earliest on the list. It is a large, round, rich, creamy white peach **(Very Early Peach)** and nearly covered with a bright red. Flesh is firm, juicy, fair to good quality. Splendid shipper, remarkably free from rot. Is as large as Mamie Ross.

The tree is a vigorous grower, hardy, moderately productive and a very regular cropper. Bears third to fourth year.

The commercial peach growers are no longer planting entire orchards of one variety. It is hard to get enough men to handle the crop when it ripens all at one time. There have been serious car shortages in some large peach growing sections and the markets have been glutted, all of which is being remedied as more orchards come into bearing, with a succession of early, medium and late varieties. The Red Bird is the first of the very early peaches that is a good shipper. It reaches the market in good condition and shows up well and is of greatest value to Southern growers and to all Northern growers for their local market. It should be followed by Greensboro, Eureka, Mamie Ross, Waddell, Alton, Carman, Champion, etc.

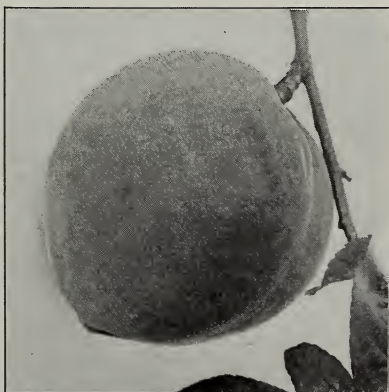
Season of Ripening: Three days after Mayflower. Forty-seven days before Elberta. Ripens about the same time as Greensboro, Mayflower and Eureka.

X size (2 to 4 feet) each, 17c; per bundle of 10, \$1.35; per 100, \$11.50; per 1000, \$ 80.00
 XX size (4 to 5 feet) each, 21c; per bundle of 10, \$1.65; per 100, \$14.60; per 1000, \$120.00
 XXX size (5 to 7 feet) each, 25c; per bundle of 10, \$2.15; per 100, \$19.25; per 1000, \$160.00

SALWAY (Freestone) Salway is a large, **(Very Late Peach)** roundish, yellow peach with a bright crimson cheek. Flesh a deep yellow, red at the pit, very sweet, juicy and good.

The tree is a large grower, hardy, vigorous and productive. Bears third to fourth year. The fruit ripens very late in the season, and sometimes will not mature properly in the most northern peach sections of Michigan and other northern states. Salway and other late ripening varieties should be planted more largely, giving a longer season of ripening and a greater time for gathering and selling the crop.

The Salway, more than any other peach, can be picked when green and it will ripen in storage or on the way to market.



Salway—A profitable late peach

Apricot Trees



"A standard late peach in California, tree very healthy." — Prof. E. J. Wickson, California.

"Good for dessert, culinary or late market in southern counties of Michigan." — Michigan Bulletin No. 262.

Season of Ripening: Eighty-three days after Mayflower and thirty-three days after Elberta. About same season as Krummel and Mammoth Heath Cling.

X size (2 to 4 feet) each, 15c; per bundle of 10, \$1.20; per 100, \$10.00; per 1000, \$ 70.00
XX size (4 to 5 feet) each, 19c; per bundle of 10, \$1.50; per 100, \$12.25; per 1000, \$100.00
XXX size (5 to 7 feet) each, 23c; per bundle of 10, \$1.90; per 100, \$17.00; per 1000, \$140.00

WADDELL (Freestone) Waddell is a medium to large, roundish, oblong, slightly one-sided (Early Peach) creamy white peach, shaded with a bright red. It is uniform in size and shape. The flesh is white, tinted red at the pit, firm, melting, juicy and a very good quality. It ripens three days ahead of Carman, but more color, a better shipper and better quality. Almost as large and fine as Belle of Georgia and three weeks earlier. It is a valuable peach in the South as it is a splendid shipper and, ripening early, it sells for 50 to 75 per cent more than Elberta.

The tree is a hardy, stocky grower with drooping branches, easily trained in best form for economical handling of the enormous crops which it produces regularly. Bears third to fourth year.

It is very hardy, unusually so, and often bears when extreme frosts catch most other varieties. It is a great peach — size and beauty make it a profitable market variety, and superiority of flavor, an ideal peach for home planting.

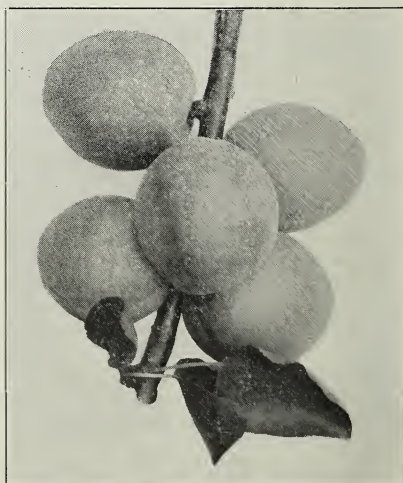
"Some day the other growers will wake up to the wonderful value of the Waddell; probably the larger and more showy Carman got their eye — they did not have sense enough to feed the Waddell a little heavier, thin the fruit, and then get something that would ship and keep ten times as well as the Carman."

Season of Ripening: Twenty days after Mayflower and thirty days before Elberta. About same season as Mamie Ross, Alton and Carman.

X size (2 to 4 feet) each, 15c; per bundle of 10, \$1.20; per 100, \$10.00; per 1000, \$ 70.00
XX size (4 to 5 feet) each, 19c; per bundle of 10, \$1.50; per 100, \$12.25; per 1000, \$100.00
XXX size (5 to 7 feet) each, 23c; per bundle of 10, \$1.90; per 100, \$17.00; per 1000, \$140.00

Apricot

The apricot is one of the most delightfully luscious fruits grown. It is remarkable that such a rich and beautiful golden, sweet fruit is not planted more, especially since it ripens just after the early cherries and before the best early peaches. The commercial orchards are confined largely to the Rocky Mountains and westward, but there are profitable orchards in many of the eastern and northern states. The apricot is an early bloomer, but many varieties will grow wherever peaches will; and some varieties, notably the Superb, are hardier. Apricots succeed in many localities where the winters are too severe for peaches. The cultivation and care of the apricot is somewhat like that of the peach, and it is just as productive as the peach. The apricot is often attacked by the curculio, but this pestiferous little beetle is now readily controlled by the same system of spraying with dilute lime-sulphur and arsenate of lead, used for peaches (write for bulletin).



Superb Apricot — Hardest and best for Eastern orchards and gardens

Apricot Trees

The tree is hardy, and thrives in many climates, but prefers a dry, well drained soil in a locality as free from spring frosts as possible. There should be more commercial apricot orchards in the East and a number of trees in every home garden.

BLLENHEIM (Freestone) The Blenheim (Synonym — Shipley), is above medium size, (Mid-Season Apricot) larger than Royal; oval shape; skin, deep orange color, distinct groove down one side; flesh firm, yellow, juicy, very high quality. Splendid for shipping fresh, and for canning.

The tree is a large, vigorous, spreading grower; hardy, very productive. Bears third to fourth year.

"Popular in Southern California, Arizona, New Mexico and Texas." — Profs. Budd and Hanson.

X size (2 to 3 feet) each, 22c; per bundle of 10, \$1.90; per 100 \$16.00; per 1000 \$150.00
 XX size (3 to 5 feet) each, 25c; per bundle of 10, \$2.30; per 100, \$19.00; per 1000, \$180.00
 XXX size (4 to 6 feet) each, 30c; per bundle of 10, \$2.80; per 100, \$26.00; per 1000, \$250.00

MOORPARK (Freestone) Moorpark is very large, two inches in diameter, orange color (Late Apricot) with a deep orange red cheek marked with many dark dots. Flesh, yellowish orange, firm, quite juicy, rich, luscious flavor.

The most delicious apricot grown.

The tree is a large, vigorous grower, hardy, moderately productive. Bears fourth year. The old standard of excellence; one of the most popular varieties across the continent because of its great size and superior quality.

"This is probably one of the best known of the apricots in the North, in this country." — L. H. Bailey, New York.

X size (2 to 4 feet) each, 28c; per bundle of 10, \$2.60; per 100, \$22.00; per 1000, \$210.00
 XX size (3 to 5 feet) each, 32c; per bundle of 10, \$3.00; per 100, \$25.00; per 1000, \$240.00
 XXX size (4 to 6 feet) each, 37c; per bundle of 10, \$3.50; per 100, \$30.00; per 1000, \$290.00

ROYAL (Freestone) The Royal is large, roundish, oval. Color, light yellowish orange. (Early Apricot) Flesh is light yellow. Flavor very rich, sweet, highly flavored, which makes it especially valued for drying and canning. The leading variety in California.

The tree is upright, moderately vigorous, hardy. Bears about the fourth year. Ripens a week before Moorpark. The Royal is a commercial favorite in all orchards of Colorado and other states westward.

"The universal favorite in California." — Prof. E. J. Wickson.

X size (2 to 4 feet) each, 28c; per bundle of 10, \$2.60; per 100, \$22.00; per 1000, \$210.00
 XX size (3 to 5 feet) each, 32c; per bundle of 10, \$3.00; per 100, \$25.00; per 1000, \$240.00
 XXX size (4 to 6 feet) each, 37c; per bundle of 10, \$3.50; per 100, \$30.00; per 1000, \$290.00

SUPERB (Freestone) The Superb is a medium sized, roundish, oval, smooth, light salmon (Very Early Apricot) colored apricot, with numerous red dots. Flesh is yellow, firm, sub-acid, very good.

The tree is of a very hardy Russian type, vigorous grower, very productive, late bloomer, adapted to peach regions. The Superb is preeminently the apricot for the East. The most profitable commercial variety, a good shipper, and particularly adapted to the home garden.

X size (2 to 3 feet) each, 22c; per bundle of 10, \$1.90; per 100, \$16.00; per 1000, \$150.00
 XX size (3 to 5 feet) each, 25c; per bundle of 10, \$2.30; per 100, \$19.00; per 1000, \$180.00
 XXX size (4 to 6 feet) each, 30c; per bundle of 10, \$2.80; per 100, \$26.00; per 1000, \$250.00

TILTON (Freestone) The Tilton is large, symmetrical, very attractive, high quality. One (Mid-Season Apricot) of the best shippers. The tree is a very strong grower, hardy, vigorous and productive. Bears about the fourth year. Blooms late

One of the newer and most promising apricots.

X size (2 to 3 feet) each, 22c; per bundle of 10, \$1.90; per 100, \$16.00; per 1000, \$150.00
 XX size (3 to 5 feet) each, 25c; per bundle of 10, \$2.30; per 100, \$19.00; per 1000, \$180.00
 XXX size (4 to 6 feet) each, 30c; per bundle of 10, \$2.80; per 100, \$26.00; per 1000, \$250.00

Plum Trees



Burbank — One of the best Japanese plums

Plums

Plums can be grown everywhere, the varieties are widely different in fruit, tree, and adaptability. Some of them are suited to every locality and to every taste. There are three general classes of plums: the rich, meaty, European type represented by the "prunes" and "dams-ons," that are hardy and planted largely in the north, and western United States; the Japanese, which are sweet, juicy, equally hardy, but have a greater range, and are grown far South as well as in the North; and the native American plums which have a sprightly juiciness and a delightful "fruit-acid" flavor. This last class includes a number of different types, some of which are suited to the bleak prairies of the Dakotas, while others are adapted to the long hot summers of southern Texas. Then there are the "hybrids," or crosses of different varieties which combine the good qualities of several in one. Some varieties will thrive in the North, East and West wherever apples grow, others will stand the hot summers of the South wherever peaches can grow. However, commercial plum-growing has been confined largely to special localities. It has not been widely developed like the commercial growing of other kinds of fruits. Most varieties of plums ship well. California growers send their plums, packed in baskets, clear across the United States. All of our markets can be greatly extended and developed. Plums are the best canning and drying fruits grown, and are especially fine for jellies, preserves, marmalades and sauces. A few trees in the yard are a source of delight, for no fruit is better for eating out of hand.

Many varieties of plums thrive where other trees die. It has been called the poor man's fruit because it will grow in back yards and alleys, producing good fruit in spite of neglect. Plums are often planted in chicken yards, and do well under such conditions. Most varieties bear third to fourth year. It is a splendid garden fruit and many of the more upright growing varieties can be planted in corners where no other tree will succeed. However, it pays to care for the plum just as it pays to care for any other fruit, and when properly handled it is one of the most profitable fruits that can be grown, as well as one of the very best for the home garden.

✓ ABUNDANCE The Abundance is an early pinkish red plum, changing to darker red, (Prunus triflora) covered with a thin bloom. It is of medium size, roundish oval, one side slightly larger than the other, and a rounding point at the end. Flesh is (Early Plum) yellow, tender, melting, unusually juicy and refreshing; sweet, and has a delightful aromatic flavor; very good quality. The plums are even better quality when picked several days before ripe and kept in a cool, dry place.

The tree is a large, vigorous grower, hardy except in the extreme North, and wonderfully productive. It produces enormous loads of fruit every year, and this, with its adaptability to all kinds of soils and climate, has made it one of the most popular and widely planted varieties. It is very fine for home use and local markets and when properly handled it is a profitable shipper.

Plum Trees

The Abundance should be in every fruit garden and it is one of the most satisfactory high quality commercial plums that can be planted.

X size (3 to 4 feet) each, 20c; per bundle of 10, \$1.70; per 100, \$14.00; per 1000, \$120.00
 XX size (4 to 5 feet) each, 25c; per bundle of 10, \$2.20; per 100, \$18.00; per 1000, \$150.00
 XXX size (5 to 6 feet) each, 30c; per bundle of 10, \$2.70; per 100, \$22.00; per 1000, \$190.00

AMERICA (P. Munsoniana and P. triflora) The America is one of the most attractive golden yellow plums with a lustrous currant red cheek and a thin bloom. Roundish oval shape; flesh yellow, juicy and sweet. The tree is a large, strong grower, spreading, open top. The foliage is vigorous and the fruit is unusually free from rot. Because of its extreme hardiness and productiveness it is adapted to commercial planting in many regions where other varieties of plums are not profitable. Its unusual, attractive and showy appearance makes it a good seller, and it is one of the best shipping plums known. Its hardiness and vigor make it a most profitable plum, adapted to local and distant markets, and a good plum for the home garden because of its beauty and the large quantities of fruit which it will produce in spite of neglect.

X size (3 to 4 feet) each, 25c; per bundle of 10, \$2.20; per 100, \$18.00; per 1000, \$150.00
 XX size (4 to 5 feet) each, 30c; per bundle of 10, \$2.70; per 100, \$23.00; per 1000, \$190.00
 XXX size (5 to 6 feet) each, 35c; per bundle of 10, \$3.10; per 100, \$27.00; per 1000, \$240.00

BURBANK (P. triflora) The Burbank is a highly colored plum, dark red mottled over a yellow ground and has a light bloom. Roundish, tapering at the blossom end. Flesh is a deep yellow, firm, very juicy, aromatic and sweet.

The tree is large, a vigorous grower with a flat spreading top, and sprawling irregular branches. It is exceptionally hardy for a plum of this type. It ripens a week later than Abundance and over a longer season; its richer flavor, more attractive appearance, better keeping and shipping qualities, make up for the fact that the tree is not quite as large and shapely. It is adapted to all parts of the country where plums can be grown, except the exposed regions of the extreme North. The Burbank is a very profitable commercial plum, and it is also one of those satisfactory varieties that you can plant in the chicken run or back yard and have large quantities of beautiful, delicious plums, whether you have time to care for them or not.

X size (3 to 4 feet) each, 20c; per bundle of 10, \$1.70; per 100, \$14.00; per 1000, \$120.00
 XX size (4 to 5 feet) each, 25c; per bundle of 10, \$2.20; per 100, \$18.00; per 1000, \$150.00
 XXX size (5 to 6 feet) each, 30c; per bundle of 10, \$2.70; per 100, \$22.00; per 1000, \$190.00

DAMSON (See Shropshire Damson, page 69.)

DE SOTO (P. Americana) The De Soto is a medium sized native plum. The very hardiest that can be grown. Originated in Wisconsin. The fruit is a dark crimson to yellow orange red, covered with a thin bloom. Oval shape, slightly flattened; the flesh, golden yellow, melting, juicy, sweet. The stone is nearly free.

The tree is spreading, open and perfectly hardy. No other plum will stand as severe winters as the De Soto. This, combined with the splendid shipping and keeping qualities, and attractive appearance, makes it a profitable commercial plum, especially in the North where many varieties cannot be grown. Enormously productive.



America — Hardy Dependable

Plum Trees



X size (3 to 4 feet) each, 25c; per bundle of 10, \$2.20; per 100, \$18.00; per 1000, \$150.00
 XX size (4 to 5 feet) each, 30c; per bundle of 10, \$2.70; per 100, \$23.00; per 1000, \$190.00
 XXX size (5 to 6 feet) each, 35c; per bundle of 10, \$3.10; per 100, \$27.00; per 1000, \$240.00

ENDICOTT'S MAMMOTH GOLD (P. triflora x P. domestica)

Very few of the European varieties of fruits are adapted to our conditions in America. The wonderful development of fruit-growing has been made possible by men who have worked to produce new varieties combining the good qualities of the foreign fruits with the hardiness and productiveness of our native trees. The debt the country owes to such men is incalculable. Ephram Bull gave the Concord grape; Rogers produced a number of high quality hybrids; Peter Gideon, the Wealthy apple; Jesse Hiatt, the Delicious; Dr. Stayman, the Stayman apple; Burbank, the America plum, and Hale the "J. H. Hale" peach; and there are many other names — Riehl, Femmons, Williams.

G. W. Endicott lives in southern Illinois and for years has experimented and tested fruits for his locality which is one of the severest in the country — moist, hot summers, which soon eliminate all the unfit; and winters that are often cold enough to try the constitution of the hardiest. Few varieties stand the test and a successful new fruit produced under such conditions has much in its favor. Mr. Endicott says of the Endicott Mammoth Gold, which we are offering for the first time:

"The Mammoth Gold Plum is a cross between Abundance (female) and Spaulding (male). About twenty years ago I had both of them fruiting near each other, and while I liked the fruit of each one there were weak points in both. The Abundance was often killed by late frosts, and the Spaulding was a very poor tree, but a fine freestone. It occurred to me a cross of the two would be a good thing, if I could get a hardy tree. So the next year when the trees were in bloom I pollinated about twenty blooms of the Abundance with pollen of the Spaulding, and had fine success with the work. I planted all the seeds and they germinated well and I got a number of fair to good trees, but some of them were weak growers, and had foliage like the Abundance. There was one that showed the large leaf of the Spaulding, with a rank upright growth. Some buds taken from this tree were set in a Lombard tree and the second year they fruited. I was so pleased with it I set a number of buds on some young stocks and one of these is the only tree I have of it now. It has given us one to three bushels of fine fruit each year till the lightning struck the tree in 1910, and left only one small limb which has been loaded with fine fruit each year since. This year it had over a bushel of A-1 fruit. I have fruited it side by side with Red June and Gold, and I think it is worth more than both of them put together. In fact it is the best plum I have ever seen for our low elevation and changeable climate. It generally ripens here about the Fourth of July. By thinning them and spraying with self boiled lime sulphur I have grown them two inches in diameter.

"The tree is of large growth. Should be planted 20 feet each way and the top cut back well for convenience in spraying and gathering the fruit. I have dug out every other plum tree on the place, and shall plant nothing else while I live here.

"I am not able to look after my farm and I have sold it to my youngest son. He gave me a lifetime lease on the homestead, and 6 acres of garden and experiment grounds. I could not think of parting with my home and the trees and vines I have planted and watched over for forty years, and going to town and living the little time I have to stay here amid the smoke and grime of the town with its eternal sameness, and no congenial spirits to consort with. I have served my country faithfully, have 14 wounds, and an honorable discharge to show that I have treated my fellow man with a square deal, 100 cents to the dollar, and 16 ounces to the



Italian Prune (Fellenberg) — The best "prune

Plum Trees

pound, and when the time comes I will take my medicine like a man. This is the best world I know anything about, and I would like to stay here as long as the good Master sees fit."

X size (3 to 4 feet) each, 50c; per bundle of 10, \$4.00; per 100, \$30.00; per 1000, \$250.00
 XX size (4 to 5 feet) each, 60c; per bundle of 10, \$5.00; per 100, \$40.00; per 1000, \$350.00
 XXX size (5 to 6 feet) each, 70c; per bundle of 10, \$6.00; per 100, \$50.00; per 1000, \$450.00

GERMAN PRUNE The German Prune is the oldest and most widely planted of all the (P. domestica) prunes. The fruit is purplish black, characteristic long, oblique oval (Late Plum) "prune-shape." Flesh yellowish, juicy, firm, sweet, mild, pleasant.

The tree is large, vigorous, round, dense, very hardy and very productive. It owes its wide popularity to the splendid qualities of the tree.

The German Prune is especially fine for canning and preserving, is planted in the East, West and North, and used on the Pacific Coast for drying. Ripens over a long season.

X size (3 to 4 feet) each, 20c; per bundle of 10, \$1.70; per 100, \$14.00; per 1000, \$120.00
 XX size (4 to 5 feet) each, 25c; per bundle of 10, \$2.20; per 100, \$18.00; per 1000, \$150.00
 XXX size (5 to 6 feet) each, 30c; per bundle of 10, \$2.70; per 100, \$22.00; per 1000, \$190.00

GOLD (GOLDEN) Gold is one of the most beautiful plums grown, good size, bright yellow (P. Munsoniana and color, often entirely covered by a brilliant currant red when fully ripe. (P. triflora) Flesh is yellow, juicy. The skin is tough which makes it a splendid shipper in spite of the juiciness of the flesh. Splendid for canning and (Early Plum) jellies. Sells well on all markets.

Tree, vigorous, very hardy. Gold should be planted in every garden because of its beauty and hardiness; and is especially valuable in the Central and Southern States.

X size (3 to 4 feet) each, 25c; per bundle of 10, \$2.20; per 100, \$18.00; per 1000, \$150.00
 XX size (4 to 5 feet) each, 30c; per bundle of 10, \$2.70; per 100, \$23.00; per 1000, \$190.00
 XXX size (5 to 6 feet) each, 35c; per bundle of 10, \$3.10; per 100, \$27.00; per 1000, \$240.00

GREEN GAGE (Imperial Gage) (P. domestica) The Green Gage is a large, roundish oval plum, a light greenish yellow, firm but tender, sweet, mild, especially juicy; extra good quality. Stone nearly free. The tree is a large, open, spreading (Mid-season Plum) grower, vigorous, hardy and healthy. Very productive. It produces best on light sandy soils.

Green Gage is an unusually high quality plum for eating, and the rich flavor makes it the very best for canning and cooking in many other ways.



Wild Goose — Productive — Grows where others fail



Abundance — High quality — Good shipper. Regular bearer

Plum Trees



X size (3 to 4 feet) each, 25c; per bundle of 10, \$2.20; per 100, \$18.00; per 1000, \$150.00
 XX size (4 to 5 feet) each, 30c; per bundle of 10, \$2.70; per 100, \$23.00; per 1000, \$190.00
 XXX size (5 to 6 feet) each, 35c; per bundle of 10, \$3.10; per 100, \$27.00; per 1000, \$240.00

ITALIAN PRUNE The Italian is the largest, best, and one of the most widely grown of (or Fellenberg) all prunes. It is a rich, purplish black, almost dark wine colored, over-spread with a thick blue bloom. The fruit is very large; a long, oval shape, one side slightly larger than the other. The flesh is firm, yellow, aromatic, juicy, rich, very sweet and very best quality. Tree is vigorous, spreading, upright, very hardy and the most productive of all prunes.

The Italian Prune is also being grown and sold as the German Prune, and the popularity of the German Prune is due partly to this fact. The Italian or Fellenberg Prune is one of the most popular in the East because it is the best quality eating prune, and splendid for canning and preserving. It is by far the most popular prune in the West for drying. We recommend it as the best prune.

X size (3 to 4 feet) each, 25c; per bundle of 10, \$2.20; per 100, \$18.00; per 1000, \$150.00
 XX size (4 to 5 feet) each, 30c; per bundle of 10, \$2.70; per 100, \$23.00; per 1000, \$190.00
 XXX size (5 to 6 feet) each, 35c; per bundle of 10, \$3.10; per 100, \$27.00; per 1000, \$240.00

LOMBARD (P. domestica) The Lombard is the most widely planted plum in America. It (Mid-season Plum) is medium to large; oval shaped, slightly flattened at the ends.

The color is a delicate purplish or reddish violet overspread with a thin bloom. The skin is thin but tough; the flesh, yellow, firm; good quality for eating fresh and one of the best, cooked, spiced or preserved.

The tree adapts itself to widely different soils and climates. It is round topped, shapely, with strong stocky branches. Noted for robustness, healthiness, productiveness and regular bearing. The Lombard is a remarkable combination of the good commercial qualities of tree and fruit, and is comparatively free from attacks of insects and fungous diseases. It is the universal plum for the millions.

X size (3 to 4 feet) each, 20c; per bundle of 10, \$1.70; per 100, \$14.00; per 1000, \$120.00
 XX size (4 to 5 feet) each, 25c; per bundle of 10, \$2.20; per 100, \$18.00; per 1000, \$150.00
 XXX size (5 to 6 feet) each, 30c; per bundle of 10, \$2.70; per 100, \$22.00; per 1000, \$190.00

OMAHA (P. triflora and P. Americana) The Omaha is a large, nearly round, brilliant coral red plum, (Early Plum) covered with an attractive bloom. Flesh is firm, rich, yellow, juicy and sweet. The tree is a strong, vigorous grower, very hardy, productive and thrives everywhere.

The Omaha originated with the late Theo. Williams, Benson, Nebraska, who has done so much to develop a race of hardy plums for the plains country and the North. The Omaha is a profitable commercial plum, especially suited to localities where conditions are trying and most other fruits are failures. It withstands severe winters and survives spring frosts that kill other fruits and should also be planted in the more favored sections, for it bears when others fail. It thrives from Canada to Mexico, from Maine to California.

X size (3 to 4 feet) each, 25c; per bundle of 10, \$2.20; per 100, \$18.00; per 1000, \$150.00
 XX size (4 to 5 feet) each, 30c; per bundle of 10, \$2.70; per 100, \$23.00; per 1000, \$190.00
 XXX size (5 to 6 feet) each, 35c; per bundle of 10, \$3.10; per 100, \$27.00; per 1000, \$240.00

RED JUNE (P. triflora) Red June is a large, garnet red, mottled plum, heart shaped, (Early Plum) pointed at end, covered with a delicate bloom. The flesh is a light yellow, meaty, sweet, peculiarly aromatic; good quality. The skin is tough, making the plum a splendid shipper.

The tree is a large, vigorous, upright, spreading grower, very hardy and productive. Should be planted near other varieties for cross pollenization. The foliage is healthy and both leaves and fruit are very resistant to attacks of brown rot and curculio.

Red June is in the same class with Abundance and Burbank, not quite as good flavor; but its rich, meaty flesh, handsome color, and the hardiness, vigor and productiveness of the tree make it not only a splendid plum for the home garden but a very profitable one, especially in the Central and Southern States, and in other localities where other varieties of plums fail because of brown rot and other fungous diseases.

Plum Trees

X size (3 to 4 feet) each, 20c; per bundle of 10, \$1.70; per 100, \$14.00; per 1000, \$120.00
 XX size (4 to 5 feet) each, 25c; per bundle of 10, \$2.20; per 100, \$18.00; per 1000, \$150.00
 XXX size (5 to 6 feet) each, 30c; per bundle of 10, \$2.70; per 100, \$22.00; per 1000, \$190.00

SHIRO (P. Simonii x
 P. triflora x P. Munsoniana)
 (Very Early Plum)

The Shiro is a brilliant, transparent, yellow plum, large, round, tapering slightly at the end, covered with a thin bloom. Flesh, light yellow, and the thin, clear skin adds to its translucent appearance. It is good quality, very juicy, sweet and mild.

The tree is large, upright, spreading, vigorous and hardy, except in very cold localities.

There is no other yellow plum that has the brilliancy and beauty of the Shiro. The quality is good, very pleasant and it ships well when picked before maturity. Splendid plum for the home garden and commercial planting.

"Burbank's most desirable plum creation." — William P. Stark.

X size (3 to 4 feet) each, 20c; per bundle of 10, \$1.70; per 100, \$14.00; per 1000, \$120.00
 XX size (4 to 5 feet) each, 25c; per bundle of 10, \$2.20; per 100, \$18.00; per 1000, \$150.00
 XXX size (5 to 6 feet) each, 30c; per bundle of 10, \$2.70; per 100, \$22.00; per 1000, \$190.00

SHROPSHIRE DAMSON
 (P. insititia)
 (Very Late Plum)

The most generally planted Damson in America. Fruit purplish black, overspread with thick bloom. Shape oval, slightly flattened. Flesh juicy, firm but tender, sprightly, pleasant. Stone clinging.

The tree is very strong, a vigorous grower, quite hardy, naturally well shaped and enormously productive; a regular bearer, fruit ripens over a long season.

The Damson is very profitable in commercial orchards, and it should be planted in every fruit garden. They are delicious when eaten fresh (best after a light frost), and no other fruit is so good for making preserves and marmalades as the Damson. Any surplus can be sold at good prices. They can be grown where many other varieties of plum fail.

X size (3 to 4 feet) each, 25c; per bundle of 10, \$2.20; per 100, \$18.00; per 1000, \$150.00
 XX size (4 to 5 feet) each, 30c; per bundle of 10, \$2.70; per 100, \$23.00; per 1000, \$190.00
 XXX size (5 to 6 feet) each, 35c; per bundle of 10, \$3.10; per 100, \$27.00; per 1000, \$240.00

WILD GOOSE
 (P. Munsoniana)
 (Very Early Plum)

The Wild Goose is an early, medium sized, oval plum, bright red with a thin bloom. Flesh yellow, very juicy, tender, melting, very sweet, except slightly acid next to the seed. A good quality plum of general adaptability.

The tree is a very large, strong, flat topped grower; hardy and most productive. It is a good plum to plant in a home garden and is profitable as a local market plum and for jellies and preserving.

The Wild Goose is a native plum and should be planted near other plums of this class for pollenization. The fact that it is good quality and will produce good sized fruit anywhere under almost any conditions, has made it the most widely planted native plum.

X size (3 to 4 feet) each, 20c; per bundle of 10, \$1.70; per 100, \$14.00; per 1000, \$120.00
 XX size (4 to 5 feet) each, 25c; per bundle of 10, \$2.20; per 100, \$18.00; per 1000, \$150.00
 XXX size (5 to 6 feet) each, 30c; per bundle of 10, \$2.70; per 100, \$22.00; per 1000, \$190.00



Damson Shropshire — Great for preserves and marmalades

Cherry Trees



Black Tartarian—A dependable "sweet" cherry

Cherry Trees

The cherry is the most profitable small fruit grown. The so-called "sour" varieties are hardy, vigorous and frost-resistant. They are late bloomers and will grow wherever the apple succeeds. Few fruits will bear such large loads of luscious fruit, year after year, with as little expense and care. They make splendid avenue trees as they are generally free from pests. In some of the European countries magnificent roads are built and maintained by the fruit sold from cherry trees planted along the roadsides. The trees are beautiful as well as useful.

They are profitable fillers in the apple orchard, for they take up little room and come into bearing young — about the fourth year, except the dwarfish growing Wragg and English Morello which bear about the third year. The fruit of sour cherries is always in demand for preserves and pies. Canneries want them and contract years ahead for entire crops of large orchards. Many cherry orchards average \$100 to \$500 per acre profit, and some especially good orchards have surpassed these figures.

The "sweet" cherry thrives in many states East and West but requires especially well drained soils, and a location where it will be free from late spring frosts and fungous diseases. There are many profitable sweet cherry orchards from New England to Michigan; from Michigan to the Pacific Coast; also some paying orchards in the uplands of Pennsylvania, Virginia, etc. The rich, meaty sweet cherries can be shipped long distances to market, and are wonderfully profitable in suitable localities.

Plant cherries. The demand is great for the fresh fruit and the canneries have never been half supplied. One of the best trees for planting in the garden.

BING (Sweet) Bing is one of the largest, finest, black sweet cherries. The flesh is juicy (Late Cherry) but firm, and a splendid shipper. The tree is a vigorous, hardy, upright grower. Unusually productive.

Bing is one of the most valuable sweet cherries because of its large size, quality and the productiveness of the tree. As hardy as other sweet cherries. Adapted to conditions wherever sweet cherries should be planted. Fruit ripens so that it all can be gathered at one picking. Extensively planted in the Pacific Northwest as it is the largest and best shipper.

Price One 2 to 3 feet, each, 25c; per bundle of 10, \$2.00; per 100, \$16.00; per 1000, \$130.00
Year Old 3 to 5 feet, each, 30c; per bundle of 10, \$2.70; per 100, \$24.00; per 1000, \$210.00

Two X 3 to 4 feet, each, 25c; per bundle of 10, \$2.00; per 100, \$16.00; per 1000, \$130.00
Year XX 4 to 5 feet, each, 30c; per bundle of 10, \$2.70; per 100, \$24.00; per 1000, \$210.00
Old XXX 5 to 6 feet, each, 35c; per bundle of 10, \$3.20; per 100, \$28.00; per 1000, \$230.00

BLACK TARTARIAN Black Tartarian is a large, heart-shaped, sweet cherry, lustrous (Sweet) (Early Cherry) black when ripe. Flesh, richly colored, juicy, meaty and high quality. A good shipper.

Cherry Trees

Tree is remarkably vigorous, an upright grower, very productive and planted more extensively in the East than other sweet cherries.

"The vigorous growth and great productiveness of the tree, and the large size and mild sweet flavor of the fruit, render this variety a general favorite." — American Fruit Culturist.

Price One 2 to 3 feet, each, 25c; per bundle of 10, \$2.00; per 100, \$16.00; per 1000, \$130.00
 Year Old 3 to 5 feet, each, 30c; per bundle of 10, \$2.70; per 100, \$24.00; per 1000, \$210.00
 Two X 3 to 4 feet, each, 25c; per bundle of 10, \$2.00; per 100, \$16.00; per 1000, \$130.00
 Year XX 4 to 5 feet, each, 30c; per bundle of 10, \$2.70; per 100, \$24.00; per 1000, \$210.00
 Old XXX 5 to 6 feet, each, 35c; per bundle of 10, \$3.20; per 100, \$28.00; per 1000, \$230.00

DYEHOUSE The Dyehouse is a light red cherry, a week earlier than Early Richmond.
 (Very Early Cherry) Slightly smaller than Early Richmond, less acid and smaller seed. The tree is productive; a willowy grower. A good early sour cherry.

Price One 2 to 3 feet, each, 25c; per bundle of 10, \$2.00; per 100, \$16.00; per 1000, \$130.00
 Year Old 3 to 5 feet, each, 30c; per bundle of 10, \$2.70; per 100, \$24.00; per 1000, \$210.00
 Two X 3 to 4 feet, each, 25c; per bundle of 10, \$2.00; per 100, \$16.00; per 1000, \$130.00
 Year XX 4 to 5 feet, each, 30c; per bundle of 10, \$2.70; per 100, \$24.00; per 1000, \$210.00
 Old XXX 5 to 6 feet, each, 35c; per bundle of 10, \$3.20; per 100, \$28.00; per 1000, \$230.00

EARLY RICHMOND The Early Richmond is medium size, roundish, flattened, full; color, bright light red. Flesh, light colored, soft, juicy and good quality.
 (Early Cherry) The fruit ripens early, hangs well.

The tree is hardy, vigorous and very productive.

The Early Richmond is a splendid early sour cherry, the best of its season. Adapted to northern conditions and thrives throughout the South, where many varieties fail. Long-lived.

"Largely used for canning, but not equal to Montmorency, except where an earlier cherry is the principal consideration." — Delaware Experimental Station.

Price One 2 to 3 feet, each, 25c; per bundle of 10, \$2.00; per 100, \$16.00; per 1000, \$130.00
 Year Old 3 to 5 feet, each, 30c; per bundle of 10, \$2.70; per 100, \$24.00; per 1000, \$210.00
 Two X 3 to 4 feet, each, 25c; per bundle of 10, \$2.00; per 100, \$16.00; per 1000, \$130.00
 Year XX 4 to 5 feet, each, 30c; per bundle of 10, \$2.70; per 100, \$24.00; per 1000, \$210.00
 Old XXX 5 to 6 feet, each, 35c; per bundle of 10, \$3.20; per 100, \$28.00; per 1000, \$230.00

ENGLISH MORELLO The English Morello is medium to large, roundish, almost heart-shaped, dark red, becoming almost black when fully ripe. Flesh is a dark purplish crimson, meaty, firm, juicy, rich acid, good for canning. Ripens a month later than Early Richmond.

The tree is hardy, bears third year, often a light crop the second year.

"The English Morello has been more extensively planted than any other sour cherry, but we think that the Montmorency will largely take its place in the future. Tree smaller than Montmorency; productive." — From "Fruit-growing in Arid Regions."

Price One 2 to 3 feet, each, 30c; per bundle of 10, \$2.40; per 100, \$20.00; per 1000, \$170.00
 Year Old 3 to 5 feet, each, 35c; per bundle of 10, \$3.00; per 100, \$26.00; per 1000, \$230.00
 Two X 3 to 4 feet, each, 30c; per bundle of 10, \$2.40; per 100, \$20.00; per 1000, \$170.00
 Year XX 4 to 5 feet, each, 35c; per bundle of 10, \$3.00; per 100, \$26.00; per 1000, \$230.00
 Old XXX 5 to 6 feet, each, 40c; per bundle of 10, \$3.70; per 100, \$34.00; per 1000, \$240.00

LAMBERT (Sweet) The Lambert is a very large, glossy, deep red cherry, heart-shaped.
 (Mid-season Cherry) Firm flesh, "meaty," juicy, retains its very high quality when shipped long distances. Especially adapted to the fancy layer pack.

The tree is hardy, very strong, vigorous, upright grower, and most productive.

The Lambert is especially well known in the Pacific Northwest but the tree is adapted to eastern conditions; and because of its vigor and size of fruit, should be planted extensively in the sweet cherry regions. Ripens ten days to two weeks after Black Tartarian.

Price One 2 to 3 feet, each, 25c; per bundle of 10, \$2.00; per 100, \$16.00; per 1000, \$130.00
 Year Old 3 to 5 feet, each, 30c; per bundle of 10, \$2.70; per 100, \$24.00; per 1000, \$210.00

Cherry Trees



Two X 3 to 4 feet, each, 25c; per bundle of 10, \$2.00; per 100, \$16.00; per 1000, \$130.00
 Year XX 4 to 5 feet, each, 30c; per bundle of 10, \$2.70; per 100, \$24.00; per 1000, \$210.00
 Old XXX 5 to 6 feet, each, 35c; per bundle of 10, \$3.20; per 100, \$28.00; per 1000, \$230.00

MONTMORENCY KING

(W. P. S. Best)

(Mid-season Cherry)

The Montmorency King is larger than Montmorency Ordinaire.

The best strain of the Montmorency, not to be confused with an unproductive strain sometimes sold as "Montmorency Large."

"There are several varieties under this name. The ordinary sort is quite similar to Early Richmond, but ripens ten days later; while the large-fruited is not only to be preferred for its size, but for its attractive appearance." — E. P. Powell.

Price One 2 to 3 feet, each, 30c; per bundle of 10, \$2.40; per 100, \$20.00; per 1000, \$170.00
 Year Old 3 to 5 feet, each, 35c; per bundle of 10, \$3.00; per 100, \$26.00; per 1000, \$230.00

Two X 3 to 4 feet, each, 30c; per bundle of 10, \$2.40; per 100, \$20.00; per 1000, \$170.00
 Year XX 4 to 5 feet, each, 35c; per bundle of 10, \$3.00; per 100, \$26.00; per 1000, \$230.00
 Old XXX 5 to 6 feet, each, 40c; per bundle of 10, \$3.70; per 100, \$34.00; per 1000, \$240.00

MONTMORENCY

(Ordinaire)

(Mid-season Cherry)

Montmorency is the best and most profitable of all the so-called sour cherries. The fruit is large, roundish, flattened, plump, and a bright red; seed small. The fruit is firm but tender, sprightly, juicy and pleasant.

The tree is the largest and most vigorous grower of all the sour cherries, round spreading upright head, especially hardy and productive and the most profitable sour cherry. Preferable to all others.

Montmorency can be grown successfully in every part of the country. Does best on dry, well drained soils. Larger, better quality than Early Richmond and ripens ten days later. It out-yields and out-sells Early Richmond. Montmorency is being planted by the hundreds of acres in the higher altitudes of the Rocky Mountains, in many localities where even apples are unprofitable. The best cherry for the South, the most profitable North, East and West.

"Distinctly a canner's cherry and an excellent market variety," — Profs. Paddock and Whipple, authors, "Fruit Growing in Arid Regions."

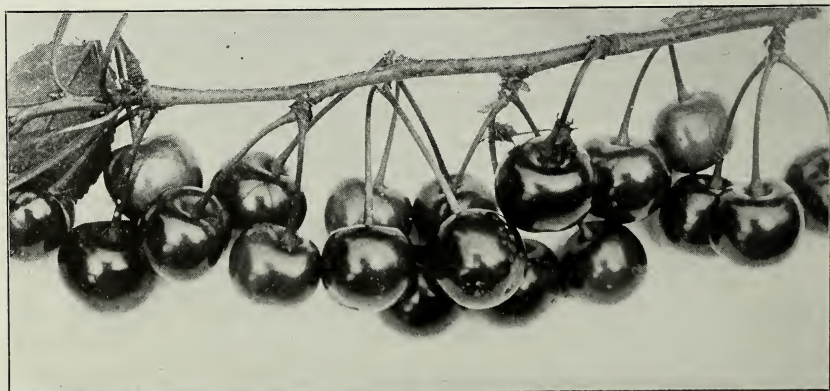
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 Year Old 3 to 5 feet, each, 35c; per bundle of 10, \$3.00; per 100, \$26.00; per 1000, \$230.00

Two X 3 to 4 feet, each, 30c; per bundle of 10, \$2.40; per 100, \$20.00; per 1000, \$170.00
 Year XX 4 to 5 feet, each, 35c; per bundle of 10, \$3.00; per 100, \$26.00; per 1000, \$230.00
 Old XXX 5 to 6 feet, each, 40c; per bundle of 10, \$3.70; per 100, \$34.00; per 1000, \$240.00

NAPOLEON (Sweet)

(Late Cherry)

Napoleon (Synonym — Royal Ann) is a magnificent, large, sweet cherry, heart-shaped, slightly oblong; an attractive yellow with bright red cheek spotted with deep red. Flesh very firm, juicy and



Montmorency King — The largest and best "sour" cherry. Hardy

Cherry Trees

delicious. The best quality and most profitable yellow cherry. The tree is a hardy, vigorous, upright grower, bears heavy crops. Plant wherever a yellow sweet cherry is wanted for home use and distant shipping. The best sweet cherry for canning.

Price One 2 to 3 feet, each, 25c; per bundle of 10, \$2.00; per 100, \$16.00; per 1000, \$130.00
 Year Old 3 to 5 feet, each, 30c; per bundle of 10, \$2.70; per 100, \$24.00; per 1000, \$210.00

Two X 3 to 4 feet, each, 25c; per bundle of 10, \$2.00; per 100, \$16.00; per 1000, \$130.00
 Year XX 4 to 5 feet, each, 30c; per bundle of 10, \$2.70; per 100, \$24.00; per 1000, \$210.00
 Old XXX 5 to 6 feet, each, 35c; per bundle of 10, \$3.20; per 100, \$28.00; per 1000, \$230.00

ROYAL ANN (See Napoleon, page 72.)

ROYAL DUKE The Royal Duke is (Mid-season Cherry) the best of all the Dukes; a half-sweet cherry. very large, roundish, dark red; flesh reddish, tender, rich and juicy.

The tree has the strong, vigorous upright growth of the "sweet" cherries, with the hardness, healthy foliage, and adaptability to different climates of the "sour" cherries. It has been especially profitable in the Rocky Mountain country wherever the climate was a little too severe for the "sweet" varieties. It is a good quality variety, fine for marketing and canning. Its straight, upright growth makes it a splendid tree for planting along avenues and as a "filler" in the orchard.



Royal Duke — Hardy as a "sour"— almost a "sweet"

Price One 2 to 3 feet, each, 30c
 Year Old 3 to 5 feet, each, 35c
 Two X 3 to 4 feet, each, 30c
 Year XX 4 to 5 feet, each, 35c
 Old XXX 5 to 6 feet, each, 40c

Price One 2 to 3 feet, per 10, \$2.40
 Year Old 3 to 5 feet, per 10, \$3.00
 Two X 3 to 4 feet, per 10, \$2.40
 Year XX 4 to 5 feet, per 10, \$3.00
 Old XXX 5 to 6 feet, per 10, \$3.70

Price One 2 to 3 feet, per 100, \$20.00
 Year Old 3 to 5 feet, per 100, \$26.00
 Two X 3 to 4 feet, per 100, \$20.00
 Year XX 4 to 5 feet, per 100, \$26.00
 Old XXX 5 to 6 feet, per 100, \$34.00

Price One 2 to 3 feet, per 1000, \$170.00
 Year Old 3 to 5 feet, per 1000, \$230.00
 Two X 3 to 4 feet, per 1000, \$170.00
 Year XX 4 to 5 feet, per 1000, \$230.00
 Old XXX 5 to 6 feet, per 1000, \$240.00

SCHMIDT (Sweet) "Of the sweet class of (Late Cherry) cherries for growing commercially the Schmidt is the best of all that have been tested by several experienced growers. The tree is large, vigorous, spreading in habit and very productive. Its foliage is large and remarkably healthy, holding on later than that of most varieties.

"The fruit is large, good specimens often measuring an inch in diameter and some a



Schmidt — The largest and most dependable "sweet"

Nut Trees



fourth larger. The color is a dark purple that almost verges into black when the cherries are fully ripe. The flesh is dark red and very firm, which gives durability after considerable handling and yet there is very little cracking compared with other sweet cherries of this character of flesh. The quality is very good, the flavor being sweet and rich and with no watery or insipid character. The season of Schmidt is quite late but not so late as that of most of the sour varieties. It is the sweet cherry for commercial planting in the eastern states and Ontario, and is all right for family use too." — From Prof. H. E. Van Deman, former U. S. Pomologist.

Price One 2 to 3 feet, each, 30c; per bundle of 10, \$2.40; per 100, \$20.00; per 1000, \$170.00
Year Old 3 to 5 feet, each, 35c; per bundle of 10, \$3.00; per 100, \$26.00; per 1000, \$230.00

Two X 3 to 4 feet, each, 30c; per bundle of 10, \$2.40; per 100, \$20.00; per 1000, \$170.00
Year XX 4 to 5 feet, each, 35c; per bundle of 10, \$3.00; per 100, \$26.00; per 1000, \$230.00
Old XXX 5 to 6 feet, each, 40c; per bundle of 10, \$3.70; per 100, \$34.00; per 1000, \$240.00

WINDSOR (Sweet) Windsor is a very large, roundish oblong cherry. Dark "liver-colored" red, with firm meaty flesh. The tree is an upright, vigorous grower, very productive, hardy — originated at Windsor, Canada. It is a regular bearer and does not rot badly. Ripens two weeks after Royal Ann.

"The Windsor is one of the most profitable market varieties." — Delaware Experimental Station. "One of the most desirable late cherries." — American Fruit Culturist.

Price One 2 to 3 feet, each, 30c; per bundle of 10, \$2.40; per 100, \$20.00; per 1000, \$170.00
Year Old 3 to 5 feet, each, 35c; per bundle of 10, \$3.00; per 100, \$26.00; per 1000, \$230.00

Two X 3 to 4 feet, each, 30c; per bundle of 10, \$2.40; per 100, \$20.00; per 1000, \$170.00
Year XX 4 to 5 feet, each, 35c; per bundle of 10, \$3.00; per 100, \$26.00; per 1000, \$230.00
Old XXX 5 to 6 feet, each, 40c; per bundle of 10, \$3.70; per 100, \$34.00; per 1000, \$240.00

WRAGG The Wragg is a large, roundish, slightly heart-shaped, dark crimson (Very Late Cherry) cherry. Flesh and juice light crimson, firm and good quality. The tree is a medium to strong grower, the top is open and as it gets older the slender branches assume a drooping habit. Bears very young, usually the third year, although there is often a light crop the second year.

Wragg is a highly improved English Morello, but hardier, more productive, a better grower and more profitable. Ripens same time as English Morello.

Price One 2 to 3 feet, each, 30c; per bundle of 10, \$2.40; per 100, \$20.00; per 1000, \$170.00
Year Old 3 to 5 feet, each, 35c; per bundle of 10, \$3.00; per 100, \$26.00; per 1000, \$230.00

Two X 3 to 4 feet, each, 30c; per bundle of 10, \$2.40; per 100, \$20.00; per 1000, \$170.00
Year XX 4 to 5 feet, each, 35c; per bundle of 10, \$3.00; per 100, \$26.00; per 1000, \$230.00
Old XXX 5 to 6 feet, each, 40c; per bundle of 10, \$3.70; per 100, \$34.00; per 1000, \$240.00

Nut Trees

CHESTNUT, AMERICAN SWEET This is the only chestnut that deserves the name sweet. The tree is tall, straight, columnar, forming an open, round top. Productive and hardy. A very beautiful tree. Grows seventy-five to one hundred feet tall. The nuts are very good quality, medium size.

Each, \$0.40; per bundle of 10, \$3.50; per 100, \$30.00

STUART PECAN (Paper Shell) (Grafted) The Stuart is the best of all the large, thin-shelled pecans. Succeeds over a wide range of country, and grown commercially in the southern half of the country where it is hardy. Sure cropper and productive. Nuts very large, $1\frac{1}{2} \times 1$ inch. Kernel plump, full, fine grained, rich.

Each, \$1.00; per bundle of 10, \$9.00; per 100, \$80.00

SELECT THIN SHELL (Seedling Pecan) These are hardy nuts and grown from especially productive trees. Plant them for their splendid shade, as well as nuts.

Each, \$0.25; per bundle of 10, \$2.00; per 100, \$16 00

MULBERRY, NEW AMERICAN (See page 88.)

Grape

There are many kinds of native American grapes. They are found growing wild from Central Canada to Mexico, from Florida to California. We have improved, high quality varieties adapted to every State in the Union.

Grapes are grown by the trainloads along the shores of the Great Lakes, from New York to Michigan. They are one of the best fruits that can be grown anywhere because of their resistance to severe winters and spring frosts.

Grape growing in the Ozark Mountain country of Missouri, Arkansas and in the hill lands of Tennessee, Kentucky, the Virginias and Carolinas, offers one of the greatest opportunities in the history of horticulture. There have been wine vineyards in these localities for many years, but the early varieties were never grown and shipped in refrigerator cars until recently. They can be shipped long distances and, ripening early, come at a season when no other grapes are on the market and always bring good prices. Grapes can be grown to perfection on the low-priced hill lands as well as on the more fertile soils. You have only to visit the grape-growing districts of New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan and Ohio to realize the bright future of the grape growers who are already planting large commercial vineyards further south, where profits of \$100.00 to \$200.00 per acre are often made. The grape is the surest, most dependable fruit grown, hardy and vigorous, produces great quantities of fruit and often bears when other fruits fail, as they are naturally late bloomers and put out a second lot of blooms if the first are killed by frost. They bear second to third year.

The grape requires severe annual pruning in order to produce the best fruit and responds quickly to cultivation and care; however, no other tree or vine can produce such good fruit in spite of unfavorable conditions or neglect, and for this reason they are the surest money-makers and most widely grown of all commercial fruits, as well as the best fruit for planting in the small fruit garden and the back yard — no matter how small a place or in what part of the country, it should have a row or arbor of grape vines.

AGAWAM The Agawam is a large, round, dull purple-red grape, covered with a lilac bloom. Bunches are large, short, rather broad and loose. The (Labrusca Vinifera) Agawam grape is the most widely planted of Rogers' hybrids. Rich, (Very Late Grape) sweet, aromatic flavor. The vine is vigorous, hardy and productive. Beautiful appearance. Ripens after Concord but will keep until Christmas when grown in the North, and is self-fertile. The best and most profitable red grape.

One Year Each, 10c; per bunch of 10, 70c; per 100, \$4.25; per 1000, \$30.00
 Two Year Each, 13c; per bunch of 10, 95c; per 100, \$6.50; per 1000, \$45.00

BARRY Barry is one of the very best quality black grapes; a Rogers' hybrid, (Labrusca Vinifera) resembling in quality and appearance its European parent, Black (Late Grape) Hamburg. Flavor, delicate and sweet; flesh, tender.

The vine is vigorous, hardy and productive. Colors up with Concord but should remain on the vine a while longer. It is a splendid keeper. Should be planted near other varieties for pollenization. The Barry is an ideal black grape for the home garden, and local markets where quality as well as attractiveness is appreciated.

One Year Each, 17c; per bunch of 10, \$1.40; per 100, \$10.50; per 1000, \$ 75.00
 Two Year Each, 20c; per bunch of 10, \$1.70; per 100, \$13.50; per 1000, \$100.00

BRIGHTON The Brighton is a roundish, dark, glossy red grape, covered with a dark (Labrusca Vinifera) lilac bloom. Very handsome bunches, which are long, tapering, and (Mid-season Grape) often heavily shouldered. Flesh, sweet and tender, possesses the high quality of the European (Vinifera) parent.

Vine is vigorous, hardy and productive. Plant near other varieties for cross-pollenization.

"Brighton is one of the few Labrusca-Vinifera hybrids which have attained prominence in commercial vineyards." — The Grapes of New York.

One Year Each, 12c; per bunch of 10, \$.85; per 100, \$6.00; per 1000, \$40.00
 Two Year Each, 15c; per bunch of 10, \$1.15; per 100, \$9.00; per 1000, \$60.00

Grape Vines

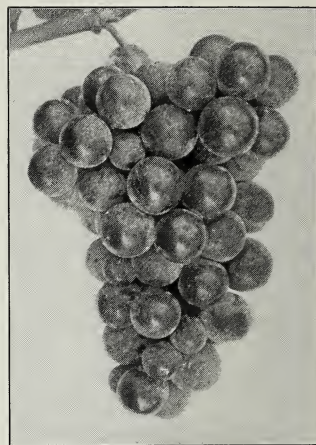


CAMPBELL EARLY Campbell Early is a large (Labrusca Vinifera) early, round, purplish black grape with a heavy blue bloom. (Very Early Grape)

The bunch is long, cylindrical, often with a single shoulder. High quality. The vine is very productive, vigorous and hardy. The blossoms are usually self-fertile, having an abundance of pollen. It is an early grape, ripening before Agawam, and two weeks before Concord. However, it colors before it is ripe and should stay on the vine until ripe and sweet.

The Campbell Early is the best commercial black grape of its season. Superior to Moore Early which ripens at about the same time; is a better shipper, better bunch, better quality and sweeter. The commercial grape growers are planting more of the early varieties, thus lengthening the market season and maintaining higher prices.

Growers will eventually be protected by laws requiring all fruits to be sold under their right name. Then, and only then, will the high quality fruits like Campbell Early bring prices in proportion to their merit.



Campbell Early—Most profitable early black grape

One Year	Each, 17c;	per bunch of 10, \$1.40;	per 100, \$10.50;	per 1000, \$ 75.00
Two Year	Each, 20c;	per bunch of 10, \$1.70;	per 100, \$13.50;	per 1000, \$100.00

CONCORD (Labrusca) The Concord has been more widely planted than all other varieties (Mid-season Grape) put together. It has been the great commercial grape east of the

Rockies just as Elberta has been the great commercial peach. Because of their adaptability and low cost of production they have supplanted all other commercial varieties. This is not altogether a good thing, for both are of poor quality. They are the "fruits of the millions" — but the public is demanding better quality fruit, and will pay the price for what it demands. Plant Concord for dependability, but for quality and high prices in the future plant Campbell Early, Worden, Brighton, Diamond and Delaware grapes, the J. H. Hale peach and the Delicious apple.

The Concord is a round, slightly glossy black grape covered with a blue bloom. Bunch is large, uniform, medium length, broad and tapering. Keeps and ships unusually well.

The vine is very hardy, vigorous, unusually productive, resistant to diseases and insects, and will thrive wherever grapes can be grown and on many kinds of soils and in many different climates, East, North, West and South. It blooms late in the spring and is self-fertile.

One Year	Each, 7c;	per bunch of 10, 35c;	per 100, \$2.50;	per 1000, \$20.00
Two Year	Each, 10c;	per bunch of 10, 70c;	per 100, \$4.25;	per 1000, \$30.00

CYNTHIANA Cynthiana closely resembles the Norton but it is better quality and (Aestivalis Labrusca) makes a better wine. It is a small, round, black grape covered with (Very Late Grape) a moderate amount of blue bloom. The bunch is good size, long, tapering, compact, often shouldered. As an eating grape the quality

is not good although many people relish its rich wild flavor when it is allowed to ripen on the vines. The Cynthiana is the best and most profitable American wine grape. It is said by the French wine-makers (who are the best) to contain, "an excess of all the elements which constitute the best ordinary wines, color, tannin, acidity and bouquet."

The vine is vigorous, healthy, a strong grower and very productive. It is hardy but should be planted only in the Southern and Central states as the season is too short for it to reach maturity in New York, Michigan and other Northern states. Very resistant to mildew, rot and other diseases.

One Year	Each, 15c;	per bunch of 10, \$1.15;	per 100, \$ 9.00;	per 1000, \$60.00
Two Year	Each, 18c;	per bunch of 10, \$1.50;	per 100, \$11.00;	per 1000, \$90.00

DELAWARE (Labrusca, Bourquiniana, Vinifera) (Mid-season Grape) This beautiful little red grape is the one early, high quality, profitable commercial variety of America. The berry is small, uniform, round, light red, covered with a thin lilac bloom. The bunch is medium size, cylindrical, regular, solid and usually shouldered. The vine is hardy, reasonably productive and a slow grower. Should be planted closer than most varieties. Prefers a deep, fertile, warm soil, where it is not apt to be troubled by mildew, but will thrive in as many different parts of the country as Concord.

A valuable grape in the North because of its hardiness and early ripening, insuring maturity before fall, and is being largely planted in the South because it can be put on the markets early, and it commands high prices. It is the one very high quality American table grape, usually selling for twice as much as other varieties. Its quality cannot be too highly recommended.

"Delaware is the American grape for excellence." — The Grapes of New York.

One Year	Each, 15c;	per bunch of 10, \$1.15;	per 100, \$ 9.00;	per 1000, \$60.00
Two Year	Each, 18c;	per bunch of 10, \$1.50;	per 100, \$11.00;	per 1000, \$90.00

DIAMOND (Labrusca, Vinifera) (Mid-season Grape) The Diamond is a yellowish green grape; roundish oval berry; bunches short, broad, cylindrical, frequently shouldered. The vine is vigorous, hardy, productive, and thrives in as many localities as the Concord. Packs, carries and ships well. As a commercial grape the Diamond is equal to any other green variety, and far better quality than the Niagara. It ripens just ahead of the Niagara and is often sold as Niagara as it is not as well known on the markets. This is unfortunate, for if it were known, its superior quality would command much higher prices than Niagara. Because of its high quality, hardiness and vigor, we recommend it as the best high quality commercial green grape.

One Year	Each, 12c;	per bunch of 10, \$.85;	per 100, \$6.00;	per 1000, \$40.00
Two Year	Each, 15c;	per bunch of 10, \$1.15;	per 100, \$9.00;	per 1000, \$60.00

HERBERT (Labrusca, Vinifera) (Mid-season Grape) The Herbert is a large dull black grape, covered with a thick blue bloom. Like others of the Rogers' hybrids, it is very high quality, and even more attractive than Barry.

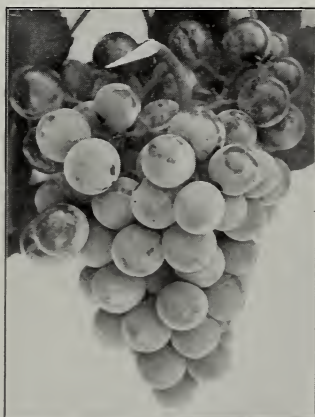
Vine is vigorous, productive, and hardy except in extreme North. Fruit ripens same season as Concord, but keeps longer. Should be planted near other varieties for cross-pollenization. This is one of the best of the high quality grapes, and is a profitable commercial variety where it can be sold on a fancy market that appreciates real quality and will pay high prices for it.

One Year	Each, 17c;	per bunch of 10, \$1.40
Two Year	Each, 20c;	per bunch of 10, \$1.70
One Year	per 100, \$10.50;	per 1000, \$ 75.00
Two Year	per 100, \$13.50;	per 1000, \$100.00

IVES (Labrusca) (Mid-season Grape) The Ives is a medium sized, jet black grape, covered with a light blue bloom. Bunch is large and tapering. Vine is hardy, healthy, a very rank, strong grower and unusually productive.

Ripens about the same time as Concord. Fair quality but especially valued as a wine grape because of its enormous productiveness and adaptability to many soils.

One Year	Each, 12c;	per bunch of 10, \$.85
Two Year	Each, 15c;	per bunch of 10, \$1.15
One Year	per 100, \$6.00;	per 1000, \$40.00
Two Year	per 100, \$9.00;	per 1000, \$60.00



Wilder—Best Rogers cross between American and European grapes

Grape Vines



LINDLEY

(*Labrusca Vinifera*)
(Mid-season Grape)

Lindley is a large, roundish, dark red grape, covered with a faint lilac bloom; bunch long, tapering, round. The vine is a vigorous grower and fairly hardy; should be planted near other varieties to insure thorough pollenization.

The Lindley is a splendid grape, the best quality of all of Rogers' red hybrids; unusual flavor, fine, juicy, tender, and belongs in every garden. Fruit keeps well and ships well.

One Year	Each, 12c;	per bunch of 10, \$.85;	per 100, \$6.00;	per 1000, \$40.00
Two Year	Each, 15c;	per bunch of 10, \$1.15;	per 100, \$9.00;	per 1000, \$60.00

MOORE EARLY (*Labrusca*) (Very Early Grape)

Moore Early might be called an early Concord. The berries are large, roundish, dark purplish black covered with a heavy blue bloom. Bunch is irregular, cylindrical and tapering.

Vine is medium vigorous, hardy and gives best results on fertile loose soil but succeeds on many soils in many parts of the country.

Ripens two to three weeks earlier than Concord — not quite as good a shipper, but most widely planted of the early black grapes and a splendid commercial variety. The Moore Early is not an ideal grape, but it is considered by many to be the best money-maker of its season and will continue to be largely planted in the commercial vineyards.

One Year	Each, 12c;	per bunch of 10, \$.85;	per 100, \$6.00;	per 1000, \$40.00
Two Year	Each, 15c;	per bunch of 10, \$1.15;	per 100, \$9.00;	per 1000, \$60.00

NIAGARA

(*Labrusca Vinifera*)
(Mid-season Grape)

Niagara is the most widely planted green grape. The berry is round, pale yellowish green, larger than Concord. The bunch is long, broad, compact, tapering, often shouldered. Quality, fair to good.

The vine is vigorous, productive, not quite as hardy as Concord, but of wide adaptability.

The Niagara has been a very profitable variety, and while it will always be a money-maker it will never command the highest prices on the markets. Many growers pick the Niagara before it is ripe, a practice which will not only hurt its reputation but that all other green grapes as well.

One Year	Each, 12c;	per bunch of 10, \$.85
Two Year	Each, 15c;	per bunch of 10, \$1.15

One Year	per 100, \$6.00;	per 1000, \$40.00
Two Year	per 100, \$9.00;	per 1000, \$60.00

WILDER

(*Labrusca Vinifera*)
(Mid-season Grape)

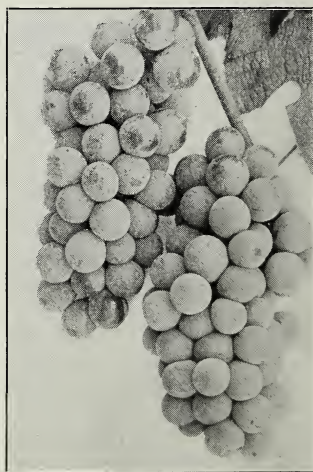
Wilder is a large, slightly oval grape, purplish black, covered with a dull, heavy bloom. Bunches short, broad and

irregularly tapering. Vine is vigorous, hardy and productive. The Wilder is of very good quality, not quite as delicately flavored as some of the other Rogers' hybrids, but is more productive, hardier, and a more dependable grape. It is a fine quality, profitable grape and should be planted more extensively, for few grapes combine its reliability and rich flavor.

One Year	Each, 15c;	per bunch of 10, \$1.15;	per 100, \$ 9.00;	per 1000, \$60.00
Two Year	Each, 18c;	per bunch of 10, \$1.50;	per 100, \$11.00;	per 1000, \$90.00

WOODRUFF (*Labrusca*) (Mid-season Grape)

The Woodruff is a large, showy red grape, attractive appearance. Bunch broad, widely tapered and usually single shouldered. The



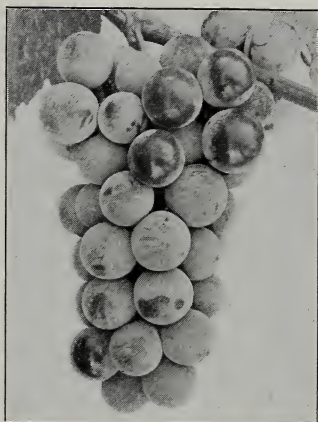
Niagara — The best white grape

Grape Vines

vine is very hardy, vigorous, productive, healthy and adapted to many soils. The Woodruff starts to ripen just before Concord and goes on the market at a favorable time. It is a good red grape and especially valuable where an extra hardy red grape is needed.

One Year Each, 17c; per bunch of 10, \$1.40;
 Two Year Each, 20c; per bunch of 10, \$1.70;
 One Year per 100, \$10.50; per 1000, \$ 75.00
 Two Year per 100, \$13.50; per 1000, \$100.00

WORDEN (Labrusca) "Worden with us is a very heavy yielder of grapes, considerably larger than the Concord; and yet striking everyone not an expert as a particularly fine strain of Concord; in fact, we have always called it the 'glorified Concord' and hence dropped this long-time commercial favorite from the list." — H. B. Fullerton, Editor of Long Island Agronomist, N. Y. (Worden ripens a week or ten days earlier than Concord.)



Worden — A great improvement over Concord

One Year Each, 10c; per bunch of 10, 70c; per 100, \$4.25; per 1000, \$30.00
 Two Year Each, 13c; per bunch of 10, 95c; per 100, \$6.50; per 1000, \$45.00

WYOMING RED (Labrusca) Wyoming is an attractive, amber red colored grape, well formed, round, compact, medium sized bunch; fair quality. Keeps and ships well. Vine is unusually healthy, extremely hardy and productive. It ripens ten days ahead of Concord; is a very satisfactory red grape of its season, and does well where many varieties fail.

One Year Each, 15c
 Two Year Each, 18c

One Year per 10, \$1.15
 Two Year per 10, \$1.50

One Year per 100, \$ 9.00
 Two Year per 100, \$11.00

One Year per 1000, \$60.00
 Two Year per 1000, \$90.00

The Genuine J. H. Hale Peach

Each J. H. Hale peach tree bears a label showing Mr. Hale's autograph signature, which is a registered U. S. trade-mark. (See it on page 55.) None are genuine without this signature. Look for it—it protects you. It guarantees that the tree is the true J. H. Hale peach; that the buds for propagation are cut in the Hale orchards under Mr. Hale's personal supervision. The William P. Stark Nurseries have an exclusive agreement with Mr. Hale for growing and distributing the J. H. Hale peach.



One Year Old Grape Vine Two Year Old Grape Vine
 William P. Stark Grape Vines will save you a year's time

Blackberry Bushes



Blowers Blackberry—One of the best

The Blackberry

The blackberry grows wild in many parts of the country and produces good fruit, but the improved varieties are so much better that they can be cultivated with profit, even where the wild fruit can be had for the picking. One ten-acre patch of cultivated varieties yielded 200 bushels per acre, making a net profit of \$250.00 per acre for the year. The blackberry thrives on many soils — "It possesses a genuine courage, it knows no failure, and bravely sets out to make the best of existing conditions." Bears the second year. Plant in rows four to six feet apart, three to five feet between plants in the rows, and pinch out the tender young tips of the new canes when about two and one-half feet high. The two-year old canes bear the fruit and should be cut out entirely after the fruit is gathered.

No other bush fruit yields as heavily as the blackberry, and nothing is better for health and bright spirits than an abundance of shining, luscious blackberries.

BLOWERS The Blowers is a large, oval berry, jet black color, sweet, juicy. Fruit (Late Blackberry) ripens through a long season. It originated in western New York, and is proving to be extra hardy, vigorous and productive. It is one of the most profitable and satisfactory berries grown.

Per bunch of 10, 70c; per bunch of 25, \$1.10; per 100, \$3.50; per 1000, \$20.00

EARLY HARVEST The Early Harvest is the very first blackberry to ripen. Fruit (Very Early Blackberry) medium size, roundish, oblong; flesh is soft, juicy, mild, pleasant, tender and very good. The vine is vigorous, upright and moderately hardy. A profitable variety, especially where an early shipper is desired.

Per bunch of 10, 50c; per bunch of 25, 75c; per 100, \$2.40; per 1000, \$15.00

EARLY KING The Early King is a medium size, oval berry; ripe soon as black; sweet (Early Blackberry) and tender, very best quality. Bush is small, upright, stiff, hardy and productive. The Early King ripens a week before Snyder and a few days after Early Harvest. Excellent for home use or local markets.

Per bunch of 10, 50c; per bunch of 25, 75c; per 100, \$2.40; per 1000, \$15.00

ELDORADO The Eldorado is a large, oblong, conical berry; small seeds and (Mid-season Blackberry) core; flesh tender, sweet and juicy. Jet black color when ripe. Vine is upright, hardy, vigorous and productive. The Eldorado is a high quality, profitable berry.

"Equal to Snyder in every way, a little larger and of better quality." — Ohio Experiment Station.

Per bunch of 10, 50c; per bunch of 25, 75c; per 100, \$2.40; per 1000, \$15.00

MERCEREAU The Mercereau is a very large, oval berry; sparkling black color, (Mid-season Blackberry) does not turn red after it is picked; flesh sweet, melting, rich, very best quality.

Bush strong, vigorous, extra hardy and resistant to disease. Mercereau is the very best quality and the most profitable blackberry. A seedling of Snyder, but hardier and larger.

Per bunch of 10, 50c; per bunch of 25, 75c; per 100, \$2.40; per 1000, \$15.00

Raspberry Bushes

✓ **SNYDER** Snyder is large, roundish, oblong, black color; flesh sweet, juicy, good quality.

The bush is a vigorous, strong, upright grower, extremely hardy and productive. The Snyder is the most widely cultivated blackberry grown. It has made growers more money than any other variety.

Per bunch of 10, 50c; per bunch of 25, 75c; per 100, \$2.40; per 1000, \$15.00

✓ **WILSON** The Wilson is extra large, often an inch and one-half long, tapering toward the end; black when ripe. Flesh juicy, rich and sprightly. Bush is vigorous, productive and moderately hardy. Close pruning produces enormously large fruit. Always brings fancy prices because of its great size.

Per bunch of 10, 35c; per bunch of 25, 55c; per 100, \$1.80; per 1000, \$12.00



Mercereau—Very large, high quality, profitable

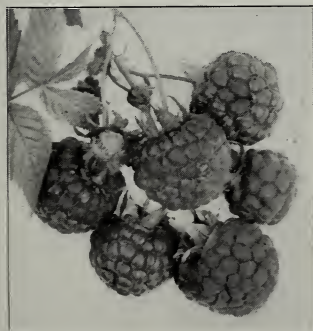
Dewberry Vines

The Dewberry is closely related to the blackberry, but larger and much earlier. Some remarkable profit-records have been made with the dewberry where there is a demand for an earlier and larger berry than the blackberry.

✓ **LUCRETIA** The Lucretia is the best of all the dewberries, glossy black, very large, coreless, juicy and sweet.

The vine is vigorous and spreads over the ground. Fruit ripens about ten days to two weeks before the Wilson blackberry. Hardy.

Per bunch of 10, 35c; per bunch of 25, 55c; per 100, \$1.80; per 1000, \$12.00



Cuthbert—The most widely planted red raspberry

Raspberries

The red and black raspberries are among the most satisfactory small fruits grown. They prefer a well-drained upland soil, but will thrive almost anywhere. The fruit has a lusciousness all its own that requires no cooking and seasoning to make tempting. The fresh berries are always in demand. They will not stand rough handling. Large acreages of raspberries are not grown for shipment to distant markets except as dried fruit. The grower with a few acres is always sure of a good price for his berries in the home market and near-by cities, for there is no danger of the market being overloaded with fruit grown a thousand miles away. A small patch in the back yard is a sure source of profit and a supply of rich, highly flavored fruit for the table. They bear the second year. Plant them.

✓ **COLUMBIAN (Purple)** Purple, very large, uniform, juicy and sweet, firm.
(Mid-season Raspberry) Canes tall, vigorous and productive. The best purple raspberry grown.

Per bunch of 10, 50c; per bunch of 25, 75c; per 100, \$2.40; per 1000, \$15.00

Currants Gooseberries



✓ **CUMBERLAND (Black)** Glossy black, extra large, oval, rich, juicy, best quality; firm and stands handling well. Canes vigorous, productive and hardy. The best of all. Very good shipper.

Per bunch of 10, 40c; per bunch of 25, 70c; per 100, \$2.20; per 1000, \$13.00

✓ **CUTHBERT (Red)** Scarlet crimson, large, conical, handsome, firm and juicy. (Mid-season Raspberry) Canes are strong, vigorous, upright and hardy. The best and most widely planted red raspberry for home market.

Per bunch of 10, 40c; per bunch of 25, 70c; per 100, \$2.20; per 1000, \$13.00

✓ **KANSAS (Black)** Black, large, round, firm and juicy. Similar to Gregg but earlier and (Late Raspberry) hardier. Ships well. Excellent quality. Canes strong, vigorous and productive.

Per bunch of 10, 40c; per bunch of 25, 70c; per 100, \$2.20; per 1000, \$13.00

✓ **KING (Red)** Bright red, round, firm, juicy, good quality hardy and productive. (Thompson's King) (Early Raspberry)

Per bunch of 10, 40c; per bunch of 25, 70c; per 100, \$2.20; per 1000, \$13.00

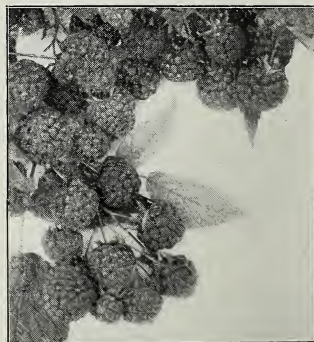
✓ **ST. REGIS (Red)** Brilliant crimson, very (Everbearing Raspberry) large, juicy, highest quality. Ships well. The canes are very strong, vigorous and hardy. The main crop is as heavy as the black caps. It is the most productive of all red raspberries. The old canes continue to produce until late August when the canes of this season's growth begin to ripen some fruit. The first of the crop comes very early. This is the only successful "ever-bearing" raspberry, and is most profitable.

Per bunch of 10, \$1.00; per bunch of 25, \$2.15; per 100, \$5.00; per 1000, \$25.00

✓ **SUNBEAM (Red)** The Sunbeam was originated (Mid-season Raspberry) by Prof. Hanson, of Dakota, who has done so much to develop hardy fruits for the extreme northern states. The fruit is a bright red, very firm and of best quality.

The canes are sturdy, healthy, upright growers. It is the hardiest of all and has also proven to be a very good variety at Riehl's Experiment Station in Illinois. It bears when others fail.

Per bunch of 10, \$1.00; per bunch of 25, \$2.15; per 100, \$5.00; per 1000, \$25.00



St. Regis — The very best ever-bearing raspberry

Currants and Gooseberries

Currants and gooseberries both pay best in the northern half of the United States and the mountains of the West; however, they can be grown successfully on the well-drained uplands further south. They are in great demand by the canneries and on the markets for jellies and cooking. Fresh ripe currants with sugar are relished by many. Ripe gooseberries are delicious but not fully appreciated, as they are usually picked when green, so the public thinks they are always sour.

Both the currant and the gooseberry are sure croppers and will produce good fruit in spite of neglect, but they respond quickly to care and are highly profitable. They can be shipped

Currants Gooseberries

ong distances and keep well. They are especially adapted to planting between the rows of trees in a young orchard, and many western planters use them in this way to bring in the expense money while the young orchard is being developed. They should be in every home garden. Bear second to third year.

Currants

BLACK NAPLES Lustrous black, very large berries; strongly flavored. (Mid-season Currant) The best English variety.

Two Year, each, 15c; per bunch of 10, \$1.20;
per 100, \$9.00; per 1000, \$65.00

LONDON MARKET Light crimson; larger berry (Mid-season Currant) and better quality than Fay. Bush vigorous, upright and very productive.

Two Year, each, 6c; per bunch of 10, 50c; per 100, \$4.00; per 1000, \$30.00

PERFECTION Brilliant transparent red. Large clusters, (Mid-season Currant) of big berries. Highest quality, mild, rich flavor. The bush is strong, vigorous, upright and hardy; very resistant to mildew. One of the best and most profitable of all the currants.

Two Year, each, 20c; per bunch of 10, \$1.70;
per 100, \$13.00; per 1000, \$90.00

RED CROSS Lustrous large red berry, large clusters, (Mid-season Currant) mild sub-acid; high quality Bush unusually vigorous and productive.

Two Year, each, 10c; per bunch of 10, 80c; per 100, \$6.00; per 1000, \$50.00

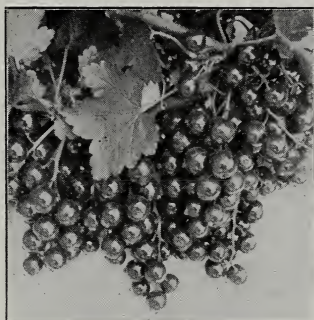
WHITE GRAPE Translucent, large, white berries; long (Mid-season Currant) clusters; finest quality. Bushes slender, spreading and productive. The best

white currant grown.

Two Year, each, 10c; per bunch of 10, 80c; per 100, \$6.00; per 1000, \$50.00

WILDER Bright red berries, very large; very good flavor, juicy. (Late Currant) Bush upright and hardy. A very profitable currant.

Two Year, each, 10c; per bunch of 10, 80c; per 100, \$6.00; per 1000, \$50.00



Red Cross Currants have a rich acidity that is delightful



White Grape—The Best white Currant

Gooseberries

DOWNING The fruit is roundish — oval, (Mid-season Gooseberry) whitish-green color; medium size (about three-fourths of an inch), juicy. Very best quality. Is called "The Great American Gooseberry."

The bush is a strong grower, upright and very productive and hardy. Foliage resistant to mildew. The most widely grown gooseberry.



Downing — Gooseberry

Gooseberries

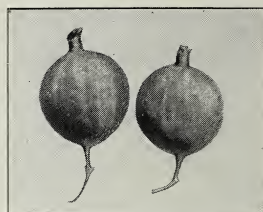


Two Year, each, 15c; per bunch of 10, \$1.20; per 100, \$10.00;
per 1000, \$80.00

HOUGHTON Fruit round; a dark handsome red when
(Early Gooseberry) ripe. Thin skinned, smooth, juicy,
sweet; excellent; moderate size.

The bush is hardy, free from mildew and an enormous
bearer. Profitable in the South where others fail.

Two Year, each, 10c; per bunch of 10, 85c; per 100, \$7.00;
per 1000, \$60.00



Houghton Gooseberry

JOSSELYN (Red Jacket) Bright green, light red when ripe; very large, oval shape; rich,
(Late Gooseberry) juicy, highest quality. The bush is hardy, productive, and the
most resistant to mildew of all the large gooseberries. One of
the best and most profitable of all. See illustration, page 85.

Two Year, each, 18c; per bunch of 10, \$1.45; per 100, \$12.00; per 1000, \$100.00

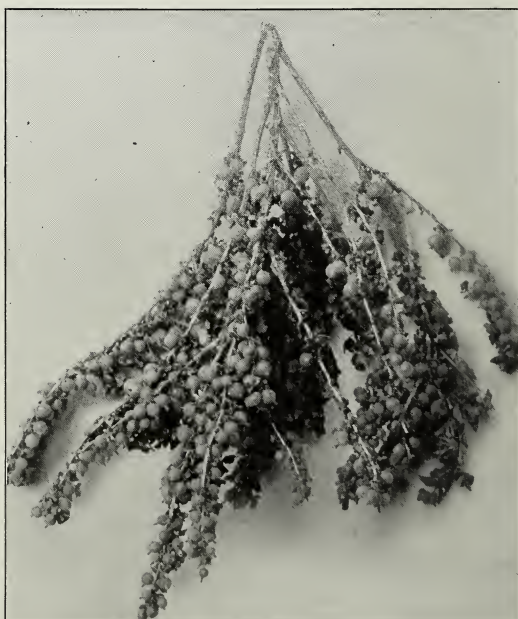
OREGON CHAMPION One of the most profitable "I replaced the Downing and Hough-
(Mid-season Gooseberry) ton varieties with the Oregon Champion for the reasons following:
that it was superior to the Downing in yield in a proportion of
about four to one, with berries of equal size, and it surpassed the Houghton in the size of its
fruit with a yield that was as prolific. In the Houghton I learned that as the bushes grew
older the fruit grew smaller in size. The Oregon Champion combines the good qualities of
both these varieties and has the further advantage of being more easily picked, as the berries
grow on the outside of the bush and thus are quickly stripped. It gives a heavy yield in the
early period of growth; the third season giving me 1,000 gallons from three-fourths of an
acre, the fourth 1,365 gallons and the fifth 1,500 gallons. Moreover, the berry has a trans-
parency not noticeable with the other two varieties." — W. M. Crabb, Colorado.

"The Oregon Champion gooseberry originated some years ago in this state. It is a cross between one of the American varieties of gooseberry and one of the English gooseberries. It is by far the most satisfactory variety of gooseberry for Oregon conditions." — Prof. V. R. Gardner, Corvallis, Oregon.

Two Year, each, 20c; per bunch of 10, \$1.75; per 100, \$14.00;
per 1000, \$120.00

Order Early

Always order as early as possible. And plant early, too—your trees and plants will have just that much more time to become firmly established in their new homes before the hot weather arrives.



Oregon Champion — The most productive gooseberry



Josselyn Gooseberry—Rich flavor and profitable

PEARL

(Mid-season Gooseberry)

Light green, oval shaped; medium size; very good quality. The bush is hardy, vigorous and productive, and foliage is resistant to mildew. In many

localities it is preferred to Downing.

Two Year, each, 15c; per bunch of 10, \$1.20;
 per 100, \$10.00; per 1000, \$80.00

Garden Roots

This perennial vegetable should be in every kitchen garden. It comes in the spring when the palate is jaded with canned goods and the pocketbook weary of the prices charged for hot-house vegetables. Newly cut asparagus is delicious creamed and served on toast. It can be cut

for six weeks to two months and then the shoots should be allowed to grow and cover the bed with their bright, feathery green tops. A bed lasts for years, and you can always sell your surplus asparagus at a good price.



Asparagus

ASPARAGUS

(Conover's Colossal)

A mammoth variety; very rapid grower; productive. Tips of finest quality. The best of all.

Per bunch of 10, \$0.25; per bunch of 25, \$0.40; per 100, \$0.90;
 per 1000, \$7.00

RHUBARB (Pieplant) var. Myatt Linnaeus

Rhubarb is hardy on the bleak, cold prairies of Montana and the Dakotas, and in all parts of the temperate

zone, producing vigorous, succulent stalks in all kinds of soil. It

is a profitable market crop because it comes at a time when fresh, green things are in demand. It is equally valuable in the back yard of the town dweller, when shipped-in vegetables are high-priced; valuable for country folks who raise all of their own vegetables, because it comes early and abundantly. No "bitters" or "spring tonics" are needed when there is plenty of rhubarb for delicious, easily prepared sauce and pies.

Each, \$0.10; per bunch of 10, \$0.90; per 100, \$6.00; per 1000, \$35.00



Pearl Gooseberry

Ornamental Trees



A Beautiful Permanent Garden at Low Cost

You can enjoy a beautiful, lasting garden of flowers from spring to frost — a garden that will grow lovelier year after year, and at a surprisingly low expense, with Stark-Ozark mountain-grown plants.

Don't think you have to plant rare and high-priced varieties to enjoy the utmost beauty and fragrance that you so desire. Many costly flowers are not half so beautiful as those pictured here, nor are they as free from the danger of frost and cold.

Plant for beauty and loveliness — not for rareness — and you will get the greatest joy and pleasure out of your garden.

Our Stark-Ozark flowers and shrubs are grown in the bracing mountain air and the richest soil of the Ozarks. They are vigorous, hardy, thrive everywhere, and need little care or attention once they are established.

You are saved the trouble of transplanting and renewing every spring — don't fuss with tender plants that require constant coddling, and that wilt with the first frost.

These hardy Stark-Ozark plants grow larger, lovelier, more attractive season after season; yet their cost is but half of what you pay for varieties not nearly so satisfactory.

We propagate the hardy varieties that are most beautiful and most satisfactory for general all-round planting. You don't have to be a millionaire to enjoy a beautiful garden of flowers, in a setting of shrubbery and climbing vines. At very little expense you can make a permanent garden which requires the minimum of care and upkeep and whose ornamental beauty increases year after year.

"The eternal greed and grind should give way, just a little, for that which gives inspiration for the higher life. The hard pioneer days with the fierce struggle for an existence have passed, and there is an awakening for a richer home life. Let your girls associate with the purest, sweetest and most beautiful companions and it will have an influence on their lives. Don't expect your boy to get all of his education in the barn-yard. Interest him in the front yard and make it for him a garden of delight, then he will be a gentleman and not a boor." — Rev. C. S. Harrison, York, Nebraska.

Ornamental Trees

Nothing about the home fosters so much sentiment as trees. Every member of the family should plant a tree in the yard. They grow larger and more beautiful every year, adding value to your property. Don't wait but plant trees now, and time will do the rest.

NOTE: "Effective windbreaks can be made, where evergreens will not thrive or are undesirable, or protection is needed from the winds only during the summer, by planting a row of Norway, Sugar, or Silver Maple, or Linden (Basswood), all tall growing trees, twenty feet apart in the row, with a second row of hardy Catalpa or Russian Olive, which are lower and bushier growing, eight feet apart in the row. The Carolina Poplar and Lombardy Poplar are also very good, tall, quick growing trees, but not so long lived.

Ornamental Trees

BECTEL DOUBLE FLOWERED CRAB The flowers are a beautiful pink; very sweet scented; two inches in diameter. Best of all the double flowered crabs. From a distance the tree looks as if it were loaded with roses. — "Sure! and ye can't see the tree for the roses on it." Blooms in May. Grows thirty feet tall. Hardy.

3 — 5 feet, each, \$0.35; per bundle of 10, \$3.00; per 100, \$25.00

BIRCH, Cut-leaf Weeping (B. pendula laciniated) The most picturesque and graceful of all the "cut-leaved" trees. An ideal combination of vigorous growth, strong but slender drooping branches, silver white bark, and dainty green leaves. The leader is always erect, having a spire-like outline. Grows sixty feet tall. Hardy.

5 feet, each \$0.50; per bundle of 10, \$4.25; per 100, \$38.00

BIRCH EUROPEAN WHITE (Betula Alba) Bright green foliage in beautiful contrast with the white branches. Hardy; a rapid grower, even on thin dry soil. A splendid medium-sized, spire-shaped tree. Growing eighty feet tall.

5 feet, each, \$0.30; per bundle of 10, \$2.50; per 100, \$24.00

CATALPA HARDY (C. speciosa) White tubular flowers in large clusters. Large heart-shaped leaves. Quick growing. Hardy wherever apples grow. Planted extensively for fence posts either along the fence or in groves, from which repeated cuttings are made. Recommended by the government as a profitable, quick-growing, very durable tie and pole timber. Grows fifty feet tall.

1 — 2 feet, each, 7c; per bundle of 10, \$0.40; per 100, \$1.00; per 1000, \$ 8.00
 2 — 3 feet, each, 12c; per bundle of 10, \$0.75; per 100, \$2.00; per 1000, \$15.00

ELM, AMERICAN WHITE (Ulmus Americana) Best native shade tree. A beautiful avenue tree. Can be planted close to houses as the high arched branches leave good space above the roof for air and light. Grows up to one hundred feet tall.

5 — 7 feet, each, \$0.30; per bundle of 10, \$2.50; per 100, \$22.00

LINDEN or BASSWOOD (Tilia Americana) White fragrant flowers which attract bees. Large heart-shaped leaves. A rapid grower, often reaching a height of ninety feet.

5 — 7 feet, each, \$0.30; per bundle of 10, \$2.50; per 100, \$22.00

MAPLE NORWAY (Acer Platanoides) A large rounded tree. Foliage dense, dark green, smooth, glossy; turns yellow in the fall. One of the best and longest lived, for street, park or garden.

5 — 7 feet, each, \$0.40; per bundle of 10, \$3.50; per 100, \$30.00

MAPLE, SILVER LEAF (Acer Saccherinum) The White Maple is a large, fast-growing tree. Very attractive. Should



Norway Maple — A tree that will be growing more beautiful each year when your grandchildren are old men and women

Ornamental Trees



be planted alternately with the slower growing but more permanent Sugar or Norway Maples and cut out when the latter have attained a good size.

5 — 7 feet, each, \$0.20; per bundle of 10, \$1.75; per 100, \$15.00

MAPLE, SUGAR The Hard or Rock Maple is the best park, shade and street tree of all.
(*Acer Saccharum*) Beautiful dark green foliage which turns red and yellow in the autumn. Moderately fast growing, but hardy, vigorous and long-lived.

5 — 7 feet, each, \$0.50; per bundle of 10, \$4.25; per 100, \$38.00

MULBERRY, var. NEW AMERICAN Fruit large, one to two inches long, glossy. Good to eat fresh and for sauce. Ripens from June until September. Tree strong, hardy, vigorous, very rapid grower. Grows forty feet tall. The birds love this fruit and if a few are planted around the orchard they will leave the cherries alone. Children are very fond of mulberries and several trees should be planted in the yard for them.

4½ feet, each, \$0.35; per bundle of 10, \$2.50; per 100, \$22.00

POPLAR, CAROLINA Fastest growing tree; slender, sometimes one hundred feet tall. Shiny, bright green leaves. Best for crowded districts of large cities, and as a quick shade tree. Sometimes called "The Sudden Sawlog." Should be planted alternately with more permanent trees. Does well in arid states.

3 — 5 feet, each, \$0.20; per bundle of 10, \$1.75; per 100, \$12.00

POPLAR, LOMBARDY One of the most striking and picturesque trees grown. A tall
(*Populus Nigra Italica*) narrow, columnar tree, growing sixty to a hundred feet straight up. The tall spire-shaped tops are landmarks in almost every populated region from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the Canadian frontier to the Mexican boundary. Longer lived than the Carolina Poplar. Bright glossy green leaves. Used as a wind break as it does not spread out, also extensively planted to prevent blowing of sand in the western country. It is of special value in landscape work where it is planted to relieve monotonous sky lines and increase the apparent height of hills.

3 — 5 feet, each, \$0.20; per bundle of 10, \$1.75; per 100, \$12.00

RUSSIAN OLIVE (*Oleaster*) The Russian Olive is a large shrub or small tree, twelve to
(*Elaeagnus Angustifolia*) twenty feet high — sometimes grows forty feet. It is a rapid, spreading grower when young, and will develop an immense head unless kept in shape by pruning.

The leaves are small, oval, shining silver. The glistening silvery foliage is very pleasing in contrast with the green of other trees. In blooming time it is covered with immense masses of little golden, honey-scented flowers, and the bees fairly swarm over them. The fruit is oval, yellow, covered with scales. The Russian Olive is the best tree known for the semi-arid regions. It will stand more heat and drouth than any. It makes an ideal low, dense wind break and hedge. Sometimes called the candle tree. Very hardy.

2 — 3 feet, each, \$0.25; per bundle of 10, \$2.00; per 100, \$15.00

SYCAMORE, EUROPEAN A large round headed, wide spreading tree, regularly formed,
(*ORIENTAL PLANE*) usually with a short heavy trunk. A beautiful and majestic
(*Platanus orientalis*) shade tree. Grows eighty feet tall. Good for all soils, even water side, and a very good street and avenue tree. Succeeds where others fail. More shapely and better tree than the American Plane. Bright green, five pointed leaves. Hardy.

5 — 6 feet, each, \$0.35; per bundle of 10, \$3.00; per 100, \$25.00

Decorative Shrubs

TULIP TREE or Yellow Poplar (Liriodendron tulipifera)

A favorite ornamental shade tree. The longest lived of the fast growing trees. One of the very best. Has dark green, clean cut leaves like the sugar maple. Makes a dense shade. A tall growing tree with trunk uniformly clear and straight. Often grows one hundred and twenty-five feet high. Bears many yellow tulip-like flowers in the spring. The ideal tree for street, park and lawn.

5 feet, each, \$0.30; per bundle of 10, \$2.50; per 100 \$23.00

Decorative Shrubs and Plants



Dorothy Perkins — Hardy, very vigorous; the most beautiful climbing rose (see page 99)

Shrubs

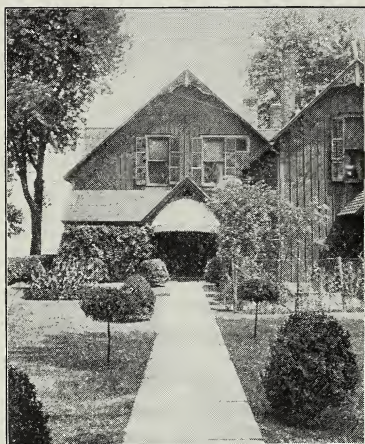
How many times have you seen a cozy little home nestling among its vines, flowers, trees, and stretches of open lawn; and noticed that by itself it is only a plain little house, but the flowers and shrubs about it seemed to make it a part of its surroundings and — a home. It shows good taste and thoughtful attention, although not necessarily the expenditure of much money.

Planting is like painting a picture and the trees and shrubs are your colors. The rules for successful planting are simple and few. Plant the outer border of your place heavily with masses of dense, rather tall growing shrubbery, giving a distinct outline and form to your property. Keep the taller growing plants well back, then the medium growing and next the low growing at the inner edge, forming a dense rounding mass of shrubbery which gradually meets the lawn. Plant rounding masses of shrubbery in the corners as well as along the boundary line. Avoid too many straight lines and geometrical angles. Have a number of different kinds of plants, but enough of one type in a place, to produce a definite effect of rich shade, color, flower or fruit. Use vines and shrubs, not to display their own characters, but to mask sharp lines of buildings and as a frame for distant views.

Around the house have open stretches of lawn. It is especially important to keep small yards open. A small yard properly planted around the outer edges will appear larger than it really is. Don't scatter single isolated shrubs all over the lawn. Don't plant trees in the center of a small lawn. However, this may be done on the large spacious lawn where nothing is more desirable than groups of shade trees, or single specimens placed a little to one side of the house where shade is needed.

Plant climbing vines on the porches and arbors. Equal numbers of the Dorothy Perkins rose, honeysuckle and Japanese clematis can be planted on the same porch, giving a succession of bloom. Plant the medium and small growing shrubs, roses, peonies and phlox in masses around the corners of the house and to hide the foundation, and in the corners of the porches and curves and corners of the walks. Always select the dainty, more refined flowers for planting where they will be seen closely. Put the more rank growing flowers further in the background.

Decorative Shrubs



The Wrong Way

Everything is neat but stiff; well kept but poorly planned. The mass of shrubbery at the right of the door is overgrown and appears out of place. The round flower bed, and formal "shoe button" shrubs spoil the unity of the planting. Each plant does not do its part to make a complete and beautiful picture. The vine on the porch is the one attractive feature.

Don't try to establish grass on steep banks. Plant trailing vines which will take root as they go — Honeysuckle and Dorothy Perkins rose.

Don't plant shade trees closer than thirty feet apart.

Don't wait — DO SOMETHING.

ALTHEA or ROSE OF SHARON (*Hibiscus Syriacus*) A large, single, bell-shaped white flower, somewhat resembling the hollyhock. Bush upright, grows eight to twelve feet tall. Prune in winter for profusion of bloom. Do not allow plant to run up leaving base bare. Blooms late in summer when most other flowers are gone. A beautiful shrub for planting singly, in clumps or masses, or as a hedge. Set three feet apart. Hardy.

2 feet, each, \$0.25; per bunch of 10, \$2.00;
per 100, \$18.00

DEUTZIA LEMOINI A dense spreading shrub with many upright branches loaded with racemes or clusters of small double, white, bell-shaped flowers which appear early in the spring. A free bloomer, grows three to four feet tall. One of the hardiest and best for planting singly or in the shrubby border.

2 — 3 feet, each, \$0.30; per bunch of 10, \$2.50; per 100, \$20.00

There are many different shades of green in leaves and combinations of colors in flowers which, when mixed, are exceedingly beautiful and interesting; while variation in bark color gives an entire new change after the leaves are off in the autumn.

Plan for winter effects with evergreens, which will give color as well as protection during the long winter months. The bright berried barberry offers a pleasing contrast to the evergreen.

A well planted succession of growing, blooming things about a house make it a home, and a never-ending source of pleasure, growing more beautiful and attractive every year.

Don't plant trees in the center of a small lawn.

Don't scatter "shoe button" plants all over the lawn.

Don't have a round flower bed.

Don't have useless paths, isolated pergolas, iron seats, dogs, rabbits, deer or other imitations on the place.

Don't plant Cottonwood or Poplars unless you alternate with a good slow-growing tree with the intention of removing the fast-growing tree as soon as the other has developed.

Don't have terraces near the sidewalk. Grade the house to the walk line with an even slope if possible.



Althea, often called Hibiscus or Rose of Sharon

Decorative Shrubs



The Right Way

Truly beautiful, natural and harmonious. It looks as if it "just happened"—but it didn't—it took careful planning. The numerous large trees are placed where they form a background for the house and lawn, and give the appearance of distance and extent. And the single old veteran on the left, standing guard at the entrance of the home, shows how trees may also be planted close in—but note that the wide, grassy lawn is not disfigured by scattering "shoe button" shrubs all over it. The only shrubs on the lawn are two just to the left of the walk, placed there so that a slight curve in the walk can be made around them, breaking what would have been a straight, stiff line to the porch. The walk then curves gracefully to the right along the highest ground, keeping close to the shrubbery border.

And see how the low-growing rugosas, barberries and deutzias are planted at the outer edge of the mass of shrubbery, then the higher growing philadelphus, and snowball set farther back, nearly hiding the evergreens behind them. These fit in so nicely as to be hardly noticeable in the summer—but they show a warm and comforting green in winter when everything else is bare.

Effective masses of *Spirea Van Houttei* and *Hydrangea* are placed at the corners and near the foundation, making the house look as if it "belongs there." The touch of Boston Ivy on the brick work to the right of the porch is good, as is also the climbing rose at the corner of the porch. Of the many shrubs, vines and trees planted not one stands out like a museum specimen on exhibition. They all blend together and form a part of the home picture which becomes dearer and more beautiful each year.

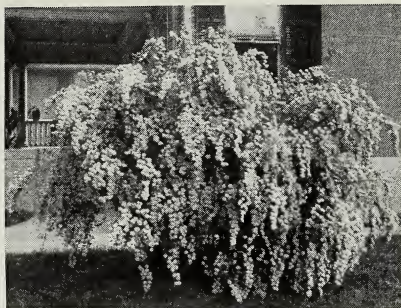
HIGH BUSH CRANBERRY (*Viburnum Opulus*) A large bush, often growing twelve feet tall; resembles the common snowball to which it is closely related. Blooms very early. It is not sterile like the snowball but has large loose clusters of berries which turn a bright red, like the cranberry, by the middle of July. The numerous clusters of berries hang on until the following spring and the color is very attractive during the winter, and are not eaten by the birds. Very hardy.

3 feet, each, \$0.25; per bunch of 10, \$2.00; per 100, \$18.00

HYDRANGEA ABORESCENS STERILIS (Hills of Snow) Beautiful foliage and huge white panicles of dense balls made up of many dainty flowers. Grows four to ten feet tall. Blooms in mid-summer. The earliest blooming hydrangea. Very hardy.

2 feet, each, \$0.30; per bunch of 10, \$2.50; per 100, \$22.00

Decorative Shrubs



Spirea Van Houttei (Bridal Wreath)—The one best shrub



Hydrangea P. G.—Good for planting alone or in masses

HYDRANGEA

(*H. Pan. Grandiflora*)
(Large flowered)

Immense conical white flowers, head over a foot long which open late in summer and often last until frost, when they turn pink. Beautiful foliage. Average height, six to eight feet when grown. Most conspicuous in fall for shrubbery, hedge and lawn. Prune severely in winter for quantity of flowers; less so for larger flower heads. Very hardy.

2 feet, each, \$0.20; per bunch of 10, \$1.50; per 100, \$13.00

JAPAN SNOWBALL

(*Viburnum tomentosum*,
Plicatum)

Japan Snowball is related to the common snowball but is a better shrub, especially for specimen planting. Flower heads are white, sterile, more rounded, and clearer; leaves crinkled and a deep green. Blooms a little later than common snowball. The best white large flowered summer shrub. Grows eight feet tall and can be trained on walls. Hardy.

2 feet, each, \$0.35; per bunch of 10, \$3.00; per 100, \$25.00

SNOWBALL

(*Viburnum Opulus*, Sterile)

An old-time favorite, large, round balls of little white flowers just as popular to-day as ever. Grows six to nine feet tall. Blooms in May or June. Very hardy.

2—3 feet, each, \$0.20; per bunch of 10, \$1.50; per 100, \$13.00

SNOWBERRY

(*Symphoricarpus Racemosus*)

Has small pink flowers in May, but it is the charming green foliage with the beautiful clusters of snow-white berries which hang until late in the winter that has made it popular everywhere. Grows about four to five feet tall. Stands severe trimming and can be used for a small hedge. Very hardy.

2-3 feet, each, \$0.25; per bunch of 10, \$2.00; per 100, \$18.00

SPIREA or BRIDAL WREATH

(*S. Van Houttei*)

The best of all the spireas and the greatest favorite North, East, South and West. Its graceful drooping branches laden with small, round clusters of dainty little white flowers are truly beautiful. Grows four to six feet tall. Flowers in early summer. If you could only plant one shrub, that one should be spirea. For shrubbery border, hedge, or massing to hide the foundation of the house. Very hardy.

2-3 feet, each, \$0.20; per bunch of 10, \$1.50; per 100, \$13.00



Snowberry

Decorative Shrubs

SWEET SHRUB or CAROLINA ALLSPICE (*Calycanthus Floridus*) Flowers are dark, dull red, double, and have a peculiar sweet odor that is very pleasant. Blooms in June and at intervals throughout the summer. Wood is fragrant, foliage rich. Grows three to six feet tall. Hardy. One of the most desirable shrubs.

2-3 feet, each, \$0.25; per bunch of 10, \$2.00; per 100, \$18.00

SYRINGA or MOCK ORANGE (*Philadelphus Coronarius*) Most fragrant white flowers with yellow stamens at the center. Resembles the orange blossom. Deliciously fragrant. Upright growth seven to ten feet tall. For hedge screen, or planting in masses. Hardy.

2-3 feet, each, \$0.25; per bunch of 10, \$2.00; per 100, \$18.00 Sweet Shrub (*Calycanthus*)



WEIGELA ROSEA (*D. florida*) (Rose-colored) Rose-colored flowers, trumpet-shaped like the honeysuckle, coming in long, graceful sprays. Blooms after the lilacs. The best flowering shrub of its season. Does well in the shade and under big trees. Grows where others fail. Free from insects and diseases. Grows about six feet tall. Hardy. Great adaptability. Cut old wood to ground. Necessary in every shrubbery border, large or small. Also see the Barberry, Japan Quince and Privet described under "Hedge Plants, page 94." They are especially fine for hedges but equally good for individual and massed shrubbery planting.

2-3 feet, each, \$0.25; per bunch of 10, \$2.00; per 100, \$18.00

WHITE FRINGE (*Chionanthus Virginica*) The White Fringe is used as a shrub; grows eight to ten feet tall, although on a moist soil it may sometimes be forced to make a growth of thirty feet. Large, oblong, thick, leathery leaves, dark green color. Blooms in the spring. Flowers are white and borne in long loose clusters or fringes, quite fragrant and attractive. One of the best shrubs. Hardy.

2 feet, each, \$0.35; per bunch of 10, \$3.00; per 100, \$25.00

ORDER TODAY — DO IT NOW — HAVE TREES RESERVED



Weigela Rosea—One of the best
 Succeeds in the shade



Syringa (Mock Orange)—For hedges
 or the shrubbery border

Hedge Plants



Hedges

The hedge takes the place of a disfiguring fence and makes a beauty of a necessity. There are hedges for all kinds of surroundings, straight, upright Altheas, or gracefully drooping Spirea as well as the closely clipped hedge of Privet or Japan Quince and the thorny Barberry.

BARBERRY JAPANESE Graceful arching twigs. Foliage coppery scarlet in the fall. Many decorative berries which hang on all winter. Three to three and one-half feet tall. Quick grower. Unusually hardy. Thrives north or south. Stands heavy shearing. The best low ornamental defensive hedge. Has many small thorns, but they will not tear the clothing.

2 feet, each, \$0.20; per bunch of 10, \$1.50; per 100, \$13.00; per 1000, \$120.00

JAPAN QUINCE Bright blooming scarlet flowers in May, and shiny green foliage. A close clipped hedge in bloom forms a wonderful pattern of scarlet and brilliant green colors. Grows six to seven feet tall. Has spreading thorny branches, making a strong defensive hedge. Best protective hedge and wind break for flower gardens. Stands pruning well. Very hardy.

2 feet, each, \$0.15; per bunch of 10, \$1.25; per 100, \$11.00; per 1000, \$95.00

PRIVET CALIFORNIA Bright, smooth, leathery, green leaves, almost evergreen. Stands severest pruning; can be trained high or low, and sheared with impunity. Eight to ten feet. Free from disease and insect pests. Sometimes kills back to the ground in the North but grows again. The fastest growing and most popular hedge plant.

3 feet, each, \$0.10; per bunch of 10, \$0.90; per 100, \$7.50; per 1000, \$60.00

SPIREA VAN HOUTTEI Best white flowered hedge. Very graceful. Good for informal gardens, as well as for formal effects, as it is graceful but does not run riot. Medium-sized plants are quoted for hedge planting.

1—2 feet, each, \$0.15; per bunch of 10, \$1.25; per 100, \$11.00; per 1000, \$95.00

There are many other plants which make attractive hedges but should not be sheared as heavily as the Barberry, Privet, or Japan Quince. The following all make graceful decorative hedges: Althea, Deutzia, Lilac, Hydrangea, Syringa, Snowball, Weigela, Hibiscus and Snowberry. Also such roses as Conrad F. Meyer, the Rugosas, Dorothy Perkins and the Persian Yellow.

Where a tight fence is needed, make one of heavy woven wire and every three feet plant alternately, honeysuckle, Dorothy Perkins rose, and Japanese Clematis. They will soon cover the fence, completely forming a dense tight hedge. It will be covered with a succession of fragrant bloom all thru the summer. The rose will bloom the first part of the summer, the clematis the latter part, and the honeysuckle intermittently throughout the season.



Barberry Hedge—Elms along the avenue. Hard maple next to house. Deutzia massed in the corner. Lawn left open

Lilacs and Vines

Lilacs

The old-fashioned purple lilac has a delicious fragrance that haunts the memory from one blooming season to another. None of our shrubs have been as highly developed under cultivation as has the lilac. The best new varieties have immense clusters of large plumes laden with sweetness. Some are double, some single, and the white, reddish purple, and blue varieties lend themselves to many color schemes.

The lilac grows rapidly, flowers profusely, has rich beautiful green foliage free from insects. It can be used in many ways; for hedges, masses, for hiding objectionable sights, and when planted alone it makes a good bush which improves with age and bears more blooms each year. The cut flowers from the improved varieties find a ready sale on the city markets.

LILAC, Old-fashioned Too well known to need description here. Grows eight to ten feet purple (S. Vulgaris) tall. Hardy.

3—4 feet, each, \$0.20; per bundle of 10, \$1.50; per 100, \$13.00

LUDWIG SPATH Long plumes of single, perfectly formed, little flowers of a dark reddish purple. The inside of the flower is darker than the outside, showing beautiful contrasting shadows. Hardy.

3—4 feet, each, \$0.35; per bundle of 10, \$3.00; per 100, \$25.00

MADAME ABEL Large trusses of plumes. The dainty little flowers are double and of exceeding purity and whiteness. The best of all the whites. Hardy.

3—4 feet, each, \$0.35; per bundle of 10, \$3.00; per 100, \$25.00

PRESIDENT GREY A light blue. Double. The trusses are unusually large and perfect. One of the rarest and best.

3—4 feet, each, \$0.35; per bundle of 10, \$3.00; per 100, \$25.00

Climbing Vines

"To drape, to mantle, to conceal, to screen, to frame, to cover, to shade, to protect, to beautify, to transform — how may not vines be used? How could beautiful garden pictures be made without them? Lacking their grace and mellowing touch, many buildings would be intolerable eyesores, but with soft drapery over them their crudities are mercifully concealed. Shady pergolas, leafy arches, and pendant garlands from trees and over hedges make pictures complete in themselves."

PLANTING A complete set of special directions are **DIRECTIONS** sent with each order telling just how to care for the shipment, prepare the ground, prune, and set out the trees and shrubs included in your order. All the information you want, exactly what you want, at the time you want it.

BOSTON IVY This vine covers a multitude of ugly buildings and adds beauty to many others. It clings to walls by little adhesive disks and forms a dense mat-like foliage, spreading rapidly over walls, tall chimneys, foundations, or covering unsightly telephone and trolley poles. In the autumn it glows with colors as brilliant as the maple. It loses its leaves in winter, giving any dampness a chance to dry out. Wood and paint that have had the protection of its leaves all summer are found to be in better condition than the exposed parts. Should have covering the first winter after planting, after which it is hardy.

Each, \$0.25; per bunch of 10, \$2.00; per 100, \$17.00



Clematis—Honey-sweet flowers followed by feathery seeds almost as beautiful. Foliage hangs until early winter. Hardy.

Vines



CLEMATIS, Japanese Dainty little star-shaped white flowers borne in clusters
(*C. Paniculata*)

completely covering the upper part of the vine, giving off a rich honey fragrance that carries a great distance. The flowers are lasting and open late in summer, followed by the feathery seeds, which are very attractive. The deep, brilliant, leathery, green foliage is very dense and beautiful, often holding on until early winter. The vine is a rapid grower and will clothe large spaces quickly. Hardy.

Each, \$0.30; per bunch of 10, \$2.50;
per 100, \$20.00

HONEYSUCKLE, Hall's Small trumpet-shaped flowers, a pure white which gradually changes
(*Lonicera Japonica*
Halliana)

to a light yellow. There is a powerful sweetness about them that is wonderfully pleasant to folks and humming-birds. Blooms in June and August and late fall. Vine is a dark, rich green that continues through the winter in some places and lasts until Christmas in the North. Fifteen feet. Hardy.

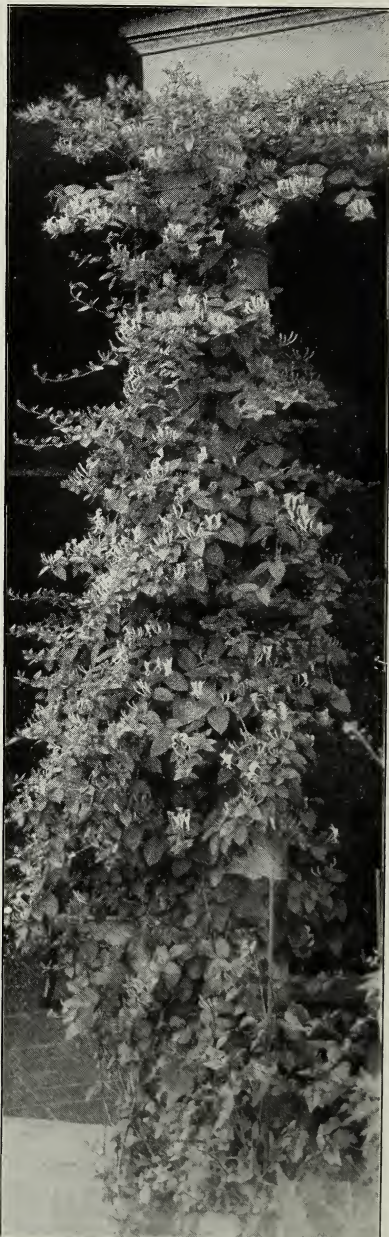
Each, \$0.15; per bunch of 10, \$1.30;
per 100, \$10.00

WISTARIA, Japanese The best permanent
(*Wistaria Chinensis*
Multijuga) vine. A climbing tree in itself, often attaining great size and age.

Can be trained on walls, arbors, etc., and is especially beautiful when the vine is growing over and through a live locust tree—the foliage and flowers resemble each other but the wistaria blooms later than the locust. The foliage is a light green. The delicate pea-like flowers are borne in clusters one to three feet long—several times longer than the old Chinese wistaria. This is the true Japanese wistaria, which is a beautiful purple. There are a hundred or more small flowers in one cluster. Blooms early with a second small crop of flowers in August. Thrives best when left severely alone. Don't prune; don't fertilize. Hardy.

Each, \$0.30; per bunch of 10, \$2.50;
per 100, \$20.00

For other climbers, see under Roses.



Honeysuckle—Ideal climber for porches, arbors, fences. It will trail along the ground taking root as it goes and form a dense green mat which holds terraces in place and prevents open ditches washing out

The Rose — Queen of Flowers

Flowers of rarest beauty, the most varied forms, and the sweetest perfumes. They may be had now from frost to frost in one glorious succession. The hardy Japanese Rugosas open before the others awake. Then the old-fashioned Persian Yellow followed by a host of hybrid perpetuals (H. P.) which make June the "Month of Roses." After the H. P.'s (which really are not perpetuals) comes the hardy new race of Hybrid Teas (H. T.) which have the hardiness of the hybrid perpetuals, and the refined fragrant and delicate beauty of the Teas, and what is most wonderful of all, they possess the Teas' habit of blooming freely and continuously throughout the summer and autumn. Such loveliness as theirs is worth many times over the care of cultivation and of providing deep, fertile, well-drained beds, in a sunny, sheltered spot, free from the ravaging roots of near-by shade trees which would rob the roses of the rich fertility that should be stored in the soil in greatest abundance for their benefit.

ALFRED COLCOMB See under Marshall P. Wilder, page 101.

ANNIE MULLER (Pol. H.) Brilliant, shining pink flowers, medium size (twice as large as (Border and bedding rose) Baby Rambler). The bush is more attractive, spreading and a larger, stronger grower than the Baby Rambler. It is a constant and profuse bloomer being covered with flowers all summer long. The old flowers drop off without in any way detracting from the appearance of the bush. It is the ideal "Baby" rose for borders and beds. Can be transplanted to a pot in the fall and taken in the house where it will continue to bloom all winter, adding a cheery bit of red and green color to the room. Prune lightly. Hardy.

One Year	Each, \$0.20;	per bunch of 10, \$1.70;	per 100, \$15.00;	per 1000, \$140.00
Two Year	Each, \$0.30;	per bunch of 10, \$2.50;	per 100, \$22.00;	per 1000, \$200.00

BABY RAMBLER

(Mme. Norbert Levavasseur) Rambler. Average height twenty inches. Blooms profusely (Pol.) (For border and bed) until frost and will continue if taken in doors. A good border rose. Hardy, healthy. Prune lightly.

One Year	Each, \$0.25;	per bunch of 10, \$2.00;	per 100, \$18.00;	per 1000, \$160.00
Two Year	Each, \$0.40;	per bunch of 10, \$3.20;	per 100, \$29.00;	per 1000, \$270.00

BALTIMORE BELLE

Bears beautiful clusters of double, medium-sized, creamy-white (H. setigera) (Climber) flowers. Light green foliage. Hardy. One of the favorite old climbing roses. Also good for shrubbery. Cut out the old weak canes. Blooms in July.

One Year	Each, \$0.15;	per bunch of 10, \$1.30
Two Year	Each, \$0.25;	per bunch of 10, \$2.00
One Year	per 100, \$12.00;	per 1000, \$110.00
Two Year	per 100, \$18.00;	per 1000, \$160.00

BURBANK (H. Bourbon)

Bright rose pink, medium size, (For bedding) dainty, cup-shaped flowers. Ever-blooming. A shade darker pink than Hermosa. Cut shoots back closely immediately after flowering and bloom will be continuous, but prune lightly in the spring. Best bedding rose for permanent planting. Hardy.

One Year	Each, \$0.25;	per bunch of 10, \$2.00
Two Year	Each, \$0.40;	per bunch of 10, \$3.20
One Year	per 100, \$18.00;	per 1000, \$160.00
Two Year	per 100, \$29.00;	per 1000, \$270.00

CAROLINE TESTOUT (H. T.)

Clear satiny pink. Large, (For cut flowers or bedding) exquisitely formed buds which open up full and substantial. Blooms profusely all summer and fall, free



Burbank

Rose Bushes



grower, extra vigorous. One of the most beautiful and best H. T.'s; sweetly perfumed; hardier than La France. Ideal for the rose bed. The Caroline Testout is one of the best of the best We want particularly to recommend it to you. Prune lightly.

One Year	Each, \$0.25;	per bunch of 10, \$2.00;	per 100, \$18.00;	per 1000, \$160.00
Two Year	Each, \$0.40;	per bunch of 10, \$3.20;	per 100, \$29.00;	per 1000, \$270.00

CLIO (H. P) Large, round, flesh-colored flowers with rosy pink centers (For bedding and cut flowers) Fragrant. A strong grower. Hardy. Prune hard.

One Year	Each, \$0.20;	per bunch of 10, \$1.70;	per 100, \$15.00;	per 1000, \$140.00
Two Year	Each, \$0.30;	per bunch of 10, \$2.50;	per 100, \$22.00;	per 1000, \$200.00

CLOTHILDE SOUPERT (Pol. H.) Flesh, pink, with a deeper pink at the center. Medium size. Many small dainty petals. Continuous and profuse bloomer. Erect growing. A fine rose for borders, beds and planting in pots. Prune by thinning canes. Hardy.

One Year	Each, \$0.25;	per bunch of 10, \$2.00;	per 100, \$18.00;	per 1000, \$160.00
Two Year	Each, \$0.40;	per bunch of 10, \$3.20;	per 100, \$29.00;	per 1000, \$270.00

COCHET See under Maman Cochet and White Maman Cochet, page 101 and 102.

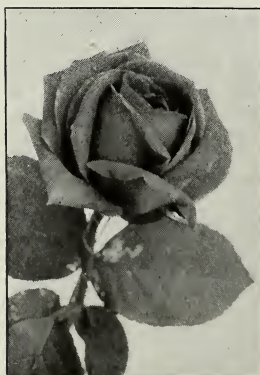
CONRAD F. MEYER Silvery pink, double. Flowers early, continuing throughout the (Hy. Rugosa) (Bedding season; very fragrant. For hedges and the lawn. A splendid bedding rose for extreme North where others are too tender. Very vigorous and hardy. Will not mildew. Best hybrid Rugosa. Do not prune, except to remove old canes.

One Year	Each, \$0.15;	per bunch of 10, \$1.30;	per 100, \$12.00;	per 1000, \$110.00
Two Year	Each, \$0.25;	per bunch of 10, \$2.00;	per 100, \$18.00;	per 1000, \$160.00

CRIMSON RAMBLER (Pol.) Large trusses or clusters of bright, medium-sized, semi-double, crimson flowers. The most popular climber for walls, porches and trellises. Unusually vigorous and hardy. Cut out weak canes as they get older.

One Year	Each, \$0.15;	per bunch of 10, \$1.30;	per 100, \$12.00;	per 1000, \$110.00
Two Year	Each, \$0.25;	per bunch of 10, \$2.00;	per 100, \$18.00;	per 1000, \$160.00

DOROTHY PERKINS Beautiful shell pink flowers which after a time fade to a deep rose; very (H. Wich.) (Climber) double; petals prettily rolled back and crinkled, with a refinement and



J. B. Clark



Caroline Testout



Eugene Furst

Rose Bushes

charm that appeals to everyone. Flowers in large, loose clusters. Equal to Crimson Rambler in every way, but more elegant, larger and somewhat fragrant.

The foliage is small, dainty, and a dark glossy green, hangs late, almost evergreen. The vines twine around their support with grace that is found in no other climber, and are beautiful with or without bloom. By far the best climbing rose. An unusually vigorous grower. A three year old vine at Stark City made forty feet growth. Can be planted in rows and cut back to form a hedge, or trained over fences and trellises. Cut out old canes. Hardy.

One Year	Each, \$0.15;	per 10, \$1.30;
Two Year	Each, \$0.25;	per 10, \$2.00;
One Year	per 100, \$12.00;	1000, \$110.00
Two Year	per 100, \$18.00;	1000, \$160.00

EUGENE FURST (H. P.) Dark, velvety crimson, shaded a deeper crimson — Jacqueminot race. Fragrant. Blooms late. The best of the dark red H. P.'s. Prune moderately. Hardy.

One Year	Each, \$0.20;	per bunch of 10, \$1.70;	per 100, \$15.00;	1000, \$140.00
Two Year	Each, \$0.30;	per bunch of 10, \$2.50;	per 100, \$22.00;	1000, \$200.00

GENERAL JACQUEMINOT (H. P.) (For cut flowers) Bright, shining, scarlet crimson. Rich, shapely buds; soft velvety petals. Fragrant. The "General Jack" is a celebrated, all-round rose. Prune hard. Very hardy.

One Year	Each, \$0.20;	per bunch of 10, \$1.70;	per 100, \$15.00;	per 1000, \$140.00
Two Year	Each, \$0.30;	per bunch of 10, \$2.50;	per 100, \$22.00;	per 1000, \$200.00

GRUSS AN TEPLITZ (Virginia R. Coxe) (H. T.) Dazzling bright scarlet. Fragrant. Produces flowers in clusters. One of the best dark red roses for continuous and profuse bloom. Forms beautiful contrast planted near Snow Queen—see page 102. Rank, vigorous grower. Plant far apart. Prune by thinning canes. Hardy.

One Year	Each, \$0.25;	per bunch of 10, \$2.00;
Two Year	Each, \$0.40;	per bunch of 10, \$3.20;
One Year	per 100, \$18.00;	per 1000, \$160.00
Two Year	per 100, \$29.00;	per 1000, \$270.00

HELEN GOULD (Balduin) (H. T.) (For cut flowers) A distinctive deep pink with a peculiar glowing brilliancy. Full tapering buds. Fragrant. Helen Gould is one of the most satisfying roses grown, it is beautiful in the flower bed and for cutting. An incessant bloomer. One of the very best. Prune sparingly. Hardy everywhere.



Dorothy Perkins—The best climbing rose. Beautiful leathery green foliage which hangs until winter



Gruss an Teplitz

Rose Bushes



One Year Each, \$0.25; per bunch of 10, \$2.00; per 100, \$18.00; per 1000, \$160.00
 Two Year Each, \$0.40; per bunch of 10, \$3.20; per 100, \$29.00; per 1000, \$270.00

HUGH DIXON (H. P.)
 (For budding and cut flowers)

Brilliant crimson, shaded scarlet. Very large buds and beautiful smooth petals, slightly reflexed on the edges. Very fragrant. Vigorous grower, handsome foliage. Prune moderately. Hardy.

One Year Each, \$0.20; per bunch of 10, \$1.70; per 100, \$15.00; per 1000, \$140.00
 Two Year Each, \$0.30; per bunch of 10, \$2.50; per 100, \$22.00; per 1000, \$200.00

J. B. CLARK (H. P.)
 (Cut flowers and bedding)

Flaming scarlet, shaded crimson maroon. Sweetly fragrant. Beautiful high pointed buds. Strong, upright growing bush. Foliage bronze green changing to dark green, making a very attractive bush. Prune moderately. Hardy.

One Year Each, \$0.20; per bunch of 10, \$1.70; per 100, \$15.00; per 1000, \$140.00
 Two Year Each, \$0.30; per bunch of 10, \$2.50; per 100, \$22.00; per 1000, \$200.00

KAISERIN AUGUSTA VICTORIA (H. T.)
 (Cut flowers)

Ivory white, large, superb buds, full double blossoms. Very fragrant. A strong, sturdy grower. Blooms from early spring to late frost. The ideal white rose for cut flowers. Prune medium. Hardy.

One Year Each, \$0.25; per bunch of 10, \$2.00; per 100, \$18.00; per 1000, \$160.00
 Two Year Each, \$0.40; per bunch of 10, \$3.20; per 100, \$29.00; per 1000, \$270.00

LA FRANCE (H. T.)
 (For cut flowers)

Silvery, satin-pink. Large flowers of wonderful symmetry and unsurpassable beauty. Sweetly scented. This is the original "Hybrid Tea" and is still holding its own. Prune sparingly. Moderately hardy.

One Year Each, \$0.25; per bunch of 10, \$2.00; per 100, \$18.00; per 1000, \$160.00
 Two Year Each, \$0.40; per bunch of 10, \$3.20; per 100, \$29.00; per 1000, \$270.00

MADAME PLANTIER (H. China) (Shrubbery)

A lovely pure white. Profuse bloomer. Bush completely hidden in spring by the fragrant flowers. Especially recommended for cemetery planting. Do not prune except to remove old canes. Extremely hardy.

ORDER TODAY — DO IT NOW — HAVE TREES RESERVED



Magna Charta



Snow Queen



Marshall P. Wilder

Rose Bushes

One Year	Each, \$0.15;	per bunch of 10, \$1.30;	per 100, \$12.00;	per 1000, \$110.00
Two Year	Each, \$0.25;	per bunch of 10, \$2.00;	per 100, \$18.00;	per 1000, \$160.00

MAGNA CHARTA (H. P.) Bright pink, suffused with crimson. Very large, well shaped buds and full bloom flowers. Sweet. Strong growing bush and one of the most constant blooming H. P.'s. Prune moderately. Very hardy.

One Year	Each, \$0.20;	per bunch of 10, \$1.70;	per 100, \$15.00;	per 1000, \$140.00
Two Year	Each, \$0.30;	per bunch of 10, \$2.50;	per 100, \$22.00;	per 1000, \$200.00

MAMAN COCHET (T.) The Queen of roses. (For cut flowers) Rich, rosy, coral-pink. Broad, graceful, recurved, shell-like petals. Large, exquisitely tapering buds of rare fragrance. Most profuse and continuous bloomer, and the hardest of all the "tea" roses which are only fairly hardy as a class.

North of St. Louis and Philadelphia the Cochets should be protected by wrapping the tops in heavy paper or straw and raking leaves six or eight inches high around the base. Put enough dirt on the eaves to hold them in place. The delight of the beautiful and continuous bloom pays for the winter protection many times over. Prune lightly.



Maman Cochet — Most beautiful rosy pink. Continuous bloomer. Best tea rose.

One Year	Each, \$0.25;	per 10, \$2.00
One Year	per 100, \$18.00;	1000, \$160.00
Two Year	Each, \$0.40;	per 10, \$3.20
Two Year	per 100, \$29.00;	1000, \$270.00

MARSHALL P. WILDER (H. P.) (Synonym — Alfred Colcomb) (For cut flowers) Deep dark red. Large perfect flowers. A clean, vigorous grower and a remarkably constant bloomer for its class. Fragrant. Strong grower. A very good rose. Prune back hard. Hardy.

One Year	Each, \$0.20;	per bunch of 10, \$1.70;	per 100, \$15.00;	per 1000, \$140.00
Two Year	Each, \$0.30;	per bunch of 10, \$2.50;	per 100, \$22.00;	per 1000, \$200.00

PAUL NEYRON (H. P.) (For bedding in masses, and cut flowers) Bright, clear pink. The largest rose of all; for this reason, and because of its many petals, it is often called the "Peony Rose." Fragrant. Continuous bloomer. A strong, tall grower, almost thornless. Very hardy. Prune heavily.

One Year	Each, \$0.20;	per bunch of 10, \$1.70;	per 100, \$15.00;	per 1000, \$140.00
Two Year	Each, \$0.30;	per bunch of 10, \$2.50;	per 100, \$22.00;	per 1000, \$200.00

PERSIAN YELLOW (Austrian Briar) (For shrubbery planting) Deep, golden yellow. Sweetly fragrant. Seen in old-fashioned gardens; beloved by our grandmothers. Blooms very early. Old vines should be pruned very little except to take out weak canes. The head should be well thinned; canes left for flowering should not be pruned. Hardy wherever man tills the soil.

One Year	Each, \$0.25;	per bunch of 10, \$2.00;	per 100, \$18.00;	per 1000, \$160.00
Two Year	Each, \$0.40;	per bunch of 10, \$3.20;	per 100, \$29.00;	per 1000, \$270.00

PRAIRIE QUEEN (H. Setigera) (Climber) Rosy red, usually with white stripes. Large, compact, globular. Flowers in clusters. Later flowering than other climbers. Unsurpassed for arbors. Very hardy.

Rose Bushes



One Year	Each, \$0.15;	per bunch of 10, \$1.30;	per 100, \$12.00;	per 1000, \$110.00
Two Year	Each, \$0.25;	per bunch of 10, \$2.00;	per 100, \$18.00;	per 1000, \$160.00

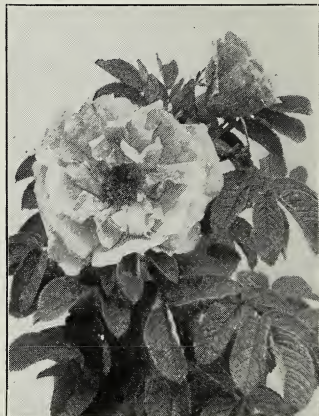
PRINCE CAMILLE de ROHAN Deep velvety crimson. The shadows on the large, graceful (H. P.) (Synonym — La Rosiere) full, recurved petals are almost black. The rose is such a dark crimson maroon that it is generally called "The Black Rose." Fragrant and a free bloomer. The bush is large and a vigorous grower. Very hardy. The flowers will appear better during the hot months if shaded during the heat of the afternoon. Prune moderately hard,

One Year	Each, \$0.25;	per bunch of 10, \$2.00
Two Year	Each, \$0.40;	per bunch of 10, \$3.20
One Year	per 100, \$18.00;	per 1000, \$160.00
Two Year	per 100, \$29.00;	per 1000, \$270.00

ROSA RUGOSA (Japanese) There are two of the (For shrubbery and hedges) Rugosas, one purplish red and the other white.

The flowers are large, single, with broad graceful petals. The best roses for ornamental hedge and as shrubs. While it is really a rose it should be classed with the shrubs. The flowers are followed by clusters of large, orange red "hips" or seed pods. The bush is heavy, dense, four to five feet tall. The dark, rich, leathery foliage, oddly wrinkled and shiny, is beautiful in itself. Hardy as oaks, remarkably free from insects and other pests. Will grow in the most trying places. Do not prune except to remove bark-bound canes.

One Year	Each, \$0.15;	per bunch of 10, \$1.30
Two Year	Each, \$0.25;	per bunch of 10, \$2.00
One Year	per 100, \$12.00;	per 1000, \$110.00
Two Year	per 100, \$18.00;	per 1000, \$160.00



Rosa Rugosa—Use as an ornamental shrub in borders and on the lawn

SNOW QUEEN (Frau Karl Druschki) (H. P.) Pure snow white with faintly tinted shadows. Very large, tapering buds which open well. Blooms off and on throughout the season. The fairest of all the white roses, justly called the "White American Beauty." Remarkably vigorous, tall grower. Plant three feet apart — often grows four to five feet first year. Undoubtedly the best and largest white rose. Very hardy. Prune moderately.

One Year	Each, \$0.20;	per bunch of 10, \$1.70;	per 100, \$15.00;	per 1000, \$140.00
Two Year	Each, \$0.30;	per bunch of 10, \$2.50;	per 100, \$22.00;	per 1000, \$200.00

ULRICH BRUNNER (H. P.) Brilliant cherry red, very large, globular flower on a long smooth stem. Splendid form. Fragrant. A seedling of Paul Neyron and superior in every way except size. Not subject to disease. A free bloomer and a first class rose in every respect. Prune moderately. Perfectly hardy.

One Year	Each, \$0.20;	per bunch of 10, \$1.70;	per 100, \$15.00;	per 1000, \$140.00
Two Year	Each, \$0.30;	per bunch of 10, \$2.50;	per 100, \$22.00;	per 1000, \$200.00

WHITE MAMAN COCHET (T.) (Cut flowers) Beautiful white. A sport of the pink Maman Cochet and resembles it in every way except color. One of the very best and most profusely blooming whites.

One Year	Each, \$0.25;	per bunch of 10, \$2.00;	per 100, \$18.00;	per 1000, \$160.00
Two Year	Each, \$0.40;	per bunch of 10, \$3.20;	per 100, \$29.00;	per 1000, \$270.00



Peony Roots

WM. R. SMITH (H. T.) Creamy-white with shadings of pink. Large, full, beautifully formed, tapering buds on long stems. Has the good qualities of its parents, Kaiserine Augusta Victoria and Maman Cochet. The bush is extra vigorous, branching and a profuse bloomer. Firm, glossy foliage. The best rose of all for cut flowers. Prune lightly. Hardy with light protection.

One Year	Each, \$0.25;	per bunch of 10, \$2.00;	per 100, \$18.00;	per 1000, \$160.00
Two Year	Each, \$0.40;	per bunch of 10, \$3.20;	per 100, \$29.00;	per 1000, \$270.00

The Hardy Perennials

Peony

Iris

Phlox

"Hardy perennials" are plants of permanent beauty; they will pretty nearly take care of themselves. Their culture is refreshingly easy compared with "tender" annuals whose seed must be sown every spring — often under glass or indoors; or with the culture of tender flowers which are killed root and branch by the first frost. Plant the peony, the phlox and the iris. They merely go to sleep in the autumn, preparing for a more glorious and lovelier resurrection each succeeding spring.

They were the favorites in the old-fashioned gardens, because the pioneer gentlewomen had too much to do, weaving and sewing, churning and baking for their large families, to care for a garden of tender plants which had to be renewed each spring. But how different are the peony, the phlox and the iris of to-day from the forms seen in the old-fashioned gardens. What greater wealth of color and abundance of bloom. What a number of different and exquisite forms, so changed and multiplied that any relation to the old-fashioned flowers seems almost impossible — but the relation is there, for they at least retain the old-fashioned hardiness and vigor, producing more abundant blooms and multiplying as they grow older.

Peony

The peony is the most widely planted and popular of all hardy flowers. It is grand without being gaudy, large without being coarse, fragrant without being pungent. It is easily grown. They are hardy wherever apple trees can be grown, and in the extreme far North require very little protection. Once established they become a permanent flower, and are practically free from diseases and insects. They are ideal for cut flowers; are used by the carload on Memorial Day and are often cut at the proper time and held in storage a month for this day, and for decorative purposes at weddings, and celebrations. Many people near the larger towns and cities add to their incomes every year by selling cut flowers from a few clumps of peonies in their back yard at 75c to \$1.00 per dozen.

COURONNE D'OR White, reflecting yellow, with a ring of golden stamens bedded at the base of the central petals. A very large, full, well packed, solid flower; semi-double, superb form, late, fragrant. A good grower and reliable bloomer. For cut flowers and landscape. This is one of the very best peonies for every purpose.

Each, \$0.40; per bunch of 10, \$3.20; per 100, \$25.00

DELACHEI Large and full, deep purple crimson. The best dark colored, semi-double, pleasant odor; late mid-season. Strong grower and profuse bloomer. For cut flowers and landscape.

Each, \$0.20; per bunch of 10, \$1.70; per 100, \$15.00

DORCHESTER Beautiful light clear pink, creamy center, perfectly double, rose-shaped bloom. Sweet scented. Late. Very profitable for cut flowers; adapted to landscape work.

Each, \$0.30; per bunch of 10, \$2.50; per 100, \$20.00

Peony Roots



DUCHESSE DE NEMOURS Pure white, cup-shaped bloom with sulphur white collar. Very fragrant. Of all the peonies none are so exquisite as the Duchesse de Nemours in the half open state. Early bloomer; long stems. Unusually profitable for cut flowers; adapted to landscape work.

Each, \$0.40; per bunch of 10, \$3.20; per 100, \$25.00

DUKE OF WELLINGTON Very large, white with sulphur white center, double. Late mid-season, free bloomer, long fine stems; deliciously fragrant; ideal for cut flowers.

Each, \$0.30; per bunch of 10, \$2.50; per 100, \$20.00

FELIX CROUSSE Brilliant ruby red with flame-colored center. Large compact ball-shaped flower. Fragrant; mid-season. Free bloomer. Extra good for cut flowers and for landscape.

Each, \$0.40; per bunch of 10, \$3.20; per 100, \$25.00

FESTIVA MAXIMA Pure white, usually with a few of the central petals tipped with drops of carmine. Immense double bloom, spicy fragrance. A very vigorous grower with flowers on long stiff stems. The best of all the whites. Keeps well. Most profitable for cut flowers, and a great flower for the garden.

Each, \$0.30; per bunch of 10, \$2.50; per 100, \$20.00

JEANNE d' ARC Soft delicate pink with light "yellow-white" center, spotted with carmine, a charming combination. Fragrant. Sure, profuse bloomer. Very good for cut flowers. The best and most popular tri-colored peony. Mid-season.

Each, \$0.30; per bunch of 10, \$2.50; per 100, \$20.00

LA TULIPE Flesh pink, shaded lilac, center petals tipped and outer petals striped with crimson; large semi-double. Very sweet scented and keeps its freshness for a long time. Mid-season. Fine for cut flowers.

Each, \$0.40; per bunch of 10, \$3.20; per 100, \$25.00



Festiva Maxima—Beautiful white with a spicy fragrance. The best peony



Jeanne d' Arc (tri-color)



Madame Lebon (pink)



Couronne d' Or (white)

The rarest beauty— for small expense and least care

Phlox Roots

MADAME LEBON Very large, full, showy, compact bloom. Uniform color of bright cherry pink. Mid-season. Fine for cut flowers or landscape.

Each, \$0.40; per bunch of 10, \$3.20; per 100, \$25.00

NIGRICANS Dark uniform crimson. Globular compact bloom; showy. Mid-season. Good for cut flowers. Fine for landscape.

Each, \$0.40; per bunch of 10, \$3.20; per 100, \$25.00

OFFICINALIS White. The old-fashioned "white piny." Very early. Good where a (Mutabilis) (Alba) low growing early peony is needed for landscape work.

Each, \$0.30; per bunch of 10, \$2.50; per 100, \$20.00

OFFICINALIS ROSEA Deep pink. One of the best of the old-fashioned "Pinies." Very early. Low growing.

Each, \$0.30; per bunch of 10, \$2.50; per 100, \$20.00

OFFICINALIS RUBRA Dark red. Typical old-fashioned red. Low growing. Very early.

Each, \$0.20; per bunch of 10, \$1.70; per 100, \$15.00

PRINCE IMPERIAL Dark purplish red. Semi-rose shaped bloom. Very large. Strikingly beautiful. Moderately late. For landscape or cut flowers.

Each, \$0.30; per bunch of 10, \$2.50; per 100 \$20.00

Phlox

The phlox is a native of our western prairies. There were natural gardens of thousands of acres of wild phlox in this country before the white man ever saw it. They are used to the winds and heat of summer and the blizzards of winter. The improved, cultivated varieties show how much the gardener can do to assist nature in developing more radiant and graceful forms. Phlox means flame, and where else will you find the glowing brilliancy of a cluster of these charming flowers! And where is there a flower that will yield such a wealth of continuous bloom regardless of storms, heat or drouth, all through the middle of the hot summer?

BERANGER White, suffused with delicate rosy pink. Purplish red eye at the center. Tall. Fine for cut flowers. Hardy.

Each, \$0.15; per bunch of 10, \$1.00; per 100, \$8.00

ECLAIREUR Salmon scarlet. Large flower, with crimson eye surrounded with light halo. Withstands drouth. Medium height. A favorite everywhere. Hardy.

Each, \$0.20; per bunch of 10, \$1.50; per 100, \$10.00

FRAU VON LASSBURG Pure white. Immense flower. Exceedingly beautiful. The best white. Fine for cut flowers. Tall. Hardy.

Each, \$0.15; per bunch of 10, \$1.00; per 100, \$8.00



Lumineux — Glowing crimson.
 Truly it deserves the
 name "flame"

Iris Roots



LUMINEUX Rosy magenta. Very profuse bloomer. Medium height. Hardy.

Each, \$0.20; per bunch of 10, \$1.50; per 100, \$10.00

RICHARD WALLACE White petals, tinted lavender, with crimson eye at the center of florets. Large florets, symmetrical crown; vigorous; continuous bloomer. One of the best for cut flowers. Tall. Hardy.

Each \$0.20; per bunch of 10, \$1.50; per 100, \$10.00

ZOUAVE Brilliant red. The best red. Medium height. Hardy.

Each, \$0.15; per bunch of 10, \$1.00; per 100, \$8.00



Richard Wallace—The hardest

Iris

The Rainbow Flower

The old-fashioned "Blue Flag" is the only form of the iris generally known. Its beauty has never been fully appreciated—perchance it has shown too great a willingness to thrive and bloom, free from all pests and diseases. Flowers are more often valued for their rarity and costliness than for their real beauty.

The many newer and more wonderful forms have also been strangely neglected. They have a grace and beauty that is beyond description. Where else can such marvelous loveliness of form and harmonious tints be found—'less it be among the orchids! The iris has been called the poor man's orchid because it gives unstintedly of its exquisite beauty to rich and poor alike.

BLACK PRINCE Large conspicuous petals; beautiful dark purplish blue, finely veined with lighter shades. Medium size; flower stem, eighteen inches to two feet. Early blooming. Hardy.

Each, \$0.15; per bunch of 10, \$1.00; per 100, \$8.00

ORDER TODAY—DO IT NOW—HAVE TREES RESERVED



San Souci



Madame Chereau



Flavescens

For cut flowers and mass planting. Exquisite beauty combined with hardiness and vigor



Planting Distances

FLAVESCENS Exquisite creamy-white blossoms on stalks, two to three feet tall. Long blooming season. Large size, sweet scented and fine for cut flowers.

Each, \$0.15; per bunch of 10, \$1.00; per 100, \$8.00

MADAME CHEREAU A lovely white; all petals elegantly frilled with a wide border of clear blue. A tall stately, queenly flower, one of the most beautiful of all. Large size; flower stalks, two to three feet. Long blooming season. Especially fine for cut flowers. Hardy.

Each, \$0.15; per bunch of 10, \$1.00; per 100, \$8.00

SANS SOUCI The upright petals are canary yellow, veined with dove color; the drooping petals are interlaced and edged with a dull maroon. Very showy. Profuse bloomer. Small size. Hardy.

Each, \$0.15; per bunch of 10, \$1.00; per 100, \$8.00

SIBERIAN BLUE Exquisite blue. Fine for cut flowers.

The Siberian Blue is of a different type. It has narrow, grassy-like foliage, with tall stems bearing small flowers. The upright petals are narrow, and almost straight. The drooping petals are broader, but dainty. The whole flower presents a dainty, clear-cut appearance. Intense blue color. One of the best for cut flowers. Profuse bloomer. Extremely hardy and resistant to drouth.

Each, \$0.15; per bunch of 10, \$1.00; per 100, \$8.00

The Right Distance to Plant

Apple 24 feet to 40 feet
Usual distance 32 feet to 40 feet

Apricot 16 to 20 feet each way

Asparagus 1 to 2 feet between plants, in rows 3 to 3½ feet apart

Blackberries 3 to 5 feet between plants, in rows 4 to 6 feet apart

Catalpa, Black Locust, etc., for posts and timber 8 to 10 feet each way

Cherry, Sour Sorts 16 to 20 feet each way

Cherry, Sweet Sorts 20 to 30 feet each way

Currant 4 feet between plants, in rows 5 feet apart

Gooseberries 4 feet between plants, in rows 5 feet apart

Grape 8 to 12 feet each way

Many vineyardists plant grape vines 8 feet apart in the rows, with rows from 10 to 12 feet apart.

Hedge Plants 1 to 2 feet apart

Mulberries 25 to 30 feet each way

Ornamentals—The planting distance for ornamentals varies with the kind of shrub or bush and the purpose for which it is used. Roses should be planted about two feet apart, hedge plants about one foot, other shrubs about ½ to ½ their height when full grown. See descriptions for height when grown.

Pecan and Walnut 35 to 40 feet each way

Peach 16 to 20 feet each way

Pear, Dwarf 10 to 15 feet each way

Pear, Standard 20 to 30 feet each way

Plum 16 to 20 feet each way

On good soil, the strong growing Japanese sorts should be planted not less than 20 feet

Quince 10 to 16 feet each way

Raspberries, Black 3 feet between plants, in rows 6 feet apart

Some prefer Black Raspberries 6 x 6 feet.

Raspberries, Red 3 feet between plants, in rows 4 to 5 feet apart

Rhubarb 3 feet between plants, in rows 4 feet apart

Parcel Post



William P. Stark Trees and Plants by Parcel Post

The new parcel post service will do more for the fruit growers and fruit consumers, and lovers of flowers, than all the free seed ever sent out by Congressmen. Living trees and plants can be ordered direct — no agents — one-third to one-half cheaper, and the trees come promptly to you without any delay. Uncle Sam's service is prompt and efficient, no delays and no question of transportation charges. **We pay the postage.** Just send in your order and get your trees shortly on the next mail. Simple isn't it? Just as easy as calling up the grocer and ordering a sack of flour sent out!

The trees and plants sent prepaid by parcel post are strong and vigorous. They are heavy, stocky and of the best grade, but smaller than the X size — they are "mailing size." The mailing size plants are well developed. They will grow and give satisfaction and make just as large and thrifty orchard trees and ornamental shrubs as the other sizes. In the past we have sent out a number of commercial orchards of this size to planters who were away off the railroads and unable to get trees by freight or express. We know from experience that these mailing size trees and plants will give satisfaction.

Mailing plants are packed in a special moss, the same as used by the government explorers in sending back new plants from Asia and other foreign countries. Around the moss is a layer of waxed paper which prevents drying out. Then the whole package is wrapped in heavy fiber craft paper, insuring the shipment reaching you in perfect condition. Send your order in now — you will be delighted with it in every way. We guarantee that.

Mailing Size Trees and Plants — Postpaid

Make out order for trees by parcel post on separate order sheet. Mark "Prepaid Parcel Post Order" at the top. Use the following prices for all prepaid parcel post orders. The order should be for \$1.00 or more.

Apple Trees

Albamarle Pippin, Baldwin, Banana, Bellflower, Black Ben Davis, Delicious, Duchess, Early Melon, Gravenstein, Grimes Golden, Geniton, Jonathan, King David, Livland Raspberry, Maiden Blush, McIntosh, Newtown Pippin, N. W. Greening, Northern Spy, Red Astrachan, R. I. Greening, Rome Beauty, Spitzenburg, Stayman Winesap, Wagener, Wealthy, Wilson Red June, W. W. Pearmain, Winesap, Wolf River, Yellow Transparent and York Imperial: Mailing size, postpaid, price each, 22c; per bundle of 10, \$1.90; per 100, \$17.00; per 1000, \$140.00.

Crabapple Trees

Florence, Gold, Hyslop and Transcendent:

Mailing size, postpaid, price each, 22c; per bundle of 10, \$1.90; per 100, \$17.00.

Pear Trees

Anjou, Bartlett, Clapp Favorite, Comice, Garber, Kieffer, Lincoln, Seckel and Winter Nelis:
Mailing size, postpaid, price each, 30c; per bundle of 10, \$2.50; per 100, \$22.00.

Dwarf Pear Trees

Anjou, Bartlett, Duchess and Seckel:
Mailing size, postpaid, price each, 30c; per bundle of 10, \$2.50; per 100, \$22.00.

Quince Trees

Orange and Rea's Mammoth:
Mailing size, postpaid, price each, 30c; per bundle of 10, \$2.50; per 100, \$22.00.

Peach Trees

Alton, Arp Beauty (June Elberta), Carman, Capt. Ede, Champion, Crawford Early, Crawford Late, Crosby, Early Elberta, Elberta (Queen), Elberta Cling, Eureka, Fitzgerald, Georgia Belle, Greensboro, Hiley, Illinois, Kalamazoo, Krummel, Late Elberta, Mamie Ross, M. Heath Cling, Mayflower, Red Bird Cling, Salway and Waddell:
Mailing size, postpaid, price each, 25c; per bundle of 10, \$2.15; per 100, \$19.25.

J. H. Hale Peach

Mailing size, postpaid, price each, 70c; per 10, \$6.00; per 100, \$50.00; per 1000, \$450.00.

Apricot

Blenheim, Moorpark, Royal, Superb and Tilton:
Mailing size, postpaid, price each, 35c; per bundle of 10, \$3.00; per 100, \$29.00.

Plum

Abundance, America, Burbank, De Soto, Endicott's Mammoth Gold, German Prune, Gold, Green Gage, Italian Prune, Lombard, Omaha, Red June, Shiro, Shropshire Damson and Wild Goose:
Mailing size, postpaid, price each, 30c; per bundle of 10, \$2.70; per 100, \$27.00.

Cherry

Bing, Black Tartarian, Dyehouse, Early Richmond, English Morello, Lambert, Montmorency King (W. P. S.), Montmorency (Ordinaire), Napoleon (Royal Ann), Royal Duke, Schmidt, Windsor and Wragg:
Mailing size, postpaid, price each, 35c; per bundle of 10, \$3.00; per 100, \$29.00.

Grape

Agawam, Concord and Worden:
Mailing size, postpaid, price each, 10c; per bunch of 10, \$.70; per 100, \$4.25.
Brighton, Diamond, Ives, Lindley, Moore Early and Niagara:
Mailing size, postpaid, price each, 15c; per bunch of 10, \$1.15; per 100, \$9.00.
Barry, Campbell Early, Delaware, Herbert, Cynthiana (Norton's Va.), Wilder, Woodruff and Wyoming Red:
Mailing size, postpaid, price each, 20c; per bunch of 10, \$1.70; per 100, \$13.50.

Blackberry Bushes

Blowers, Early Harvest, Early King, Eldorado, Mercereau, Snyder, Wilson and Lucretia Dewberry:
Mailing size, postpaid, price per bunch of 10, \$.90; per bunch of 25, \$1.60; per 100, \$5.50.

Raspberry Bushes

Columbian (Purple), Cumberland (Black), Cuthbert (Red), Kansas (Black), and King (Red):
Mailing size, postpaid, price per bunch of 10, \$.70; per bunch of 25, \$1.25; per 100, \$4.40.
St. Regis (Red) (Everbearing) and Sunbeam (Red):

Mailing size, postpaid, price per bunch of 10, \$1.20; per bunch of 25, \$2.65; per 100 \$7.00.

Gooseberry Bushes

Downing, Houghton and Pearl:

Mailing size, postpaid, price each, 18c; per bunch of 10, \$1.50; per 100, \$13.00.

Josselyn and Oregon Champion:

Mailing size, postpaid, price each, 23c; per bunch of 10, \$2.05; per 100, \$17.00.

Currant Bushes

London Market, Red Cross, White Grape and Wilder:

Mailing size, postpaid, price each, 16c; per bunch of 10, \$1.30; per 100, \$10.00.

Black Naples and Perfection:

Mailing size, postpaid, price each, 23c; per bunch of 10, \$2.00; per 100, \$16.00.

Rose Bushes

Annie Muller, Baby Rambler, Baltimore Belle, Burbank, Caroline Testout, Clio, Clothilde Soupert, Conrad F. Meyer, Crimson Rambler, Dorothy Perkins, Eugene Furst, General Jacqueminot, Gruss an Teplitz, Helen Gould, Hugh Dixon, Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, La France, Madame Plantier, Magna Charta, Maman Cochet, Marshall P. Wilder (Alfred Colomb), Paul Neyron, Persian Yellow, Prince Camille de Rohan, Prairie Queen, Rosa Rugosa, Snow Queen (Frau Karl Druschki), Ulrich Brunner, White Maman Cochet and Wm. R. Smith:
Mailing size, postpaid, price each 40c; per bunch of 10, \$3.20.

Ornamental Trees

Bechtel Double Flowered Crab, Elm (American White), Linden (English) Mulberry (New American) and Sycamore (European) (Oriental Plane):

Mailing size, postpaid, price each, 40c; per bundle of 10, \$3.50.

Birch (Cutleaf Weeping):

Mailing size, postpaid, price each, 45c; per bundle of 10, \$4.00.

Birch (European White) and Tulip Tree (Yellow poplar):

Mailing size, postpaid, price each, 35c; per bundle of 10, \$3.00.

Catalpa Speciosa:

Mailing size, postpaid, price each, 20c; per bundle of 10, \$1.50.

Maple (Norway and Sugar):

Mailing size, postpaid, price each, 50c; per bundle of 10, \$4.00.

Maple (Soft) (Silver Leaf), Poplar (Carolina and Lombardy) and Russian Olive:

Mailing size, postpaid, price each, 25c; per bundle of 10, \$2.00.

Lilac Bushes

Old Fashioned Purple:

Mailing size, postpaid, price each, 25c; per bundle of 10, \$2.00.

Ludwig Spath, Madame Abel Chatenay and President Grevy:

Mailing size, postpaid, price each, 40c; per bundle of 10, \$3.50

Ornamental Hedge

Barberry (Japanese) (Berberis Thunbergii):

Mailing size, postpaid, price each, 20c; per bundle of 10, \$1.80.

Japan Quince (Cydonia Japonica):

Mailing size, postpaid, price each, 18c; per bundle of 10, \$1.60.

Privet (California) (Ligustrum Vulgaris):

Mailing size, postpaid, price each, 15c; per bundle of 10, \$1.25.

Ornamental Shrubs

Althea or Rose of Sharon (*Hibiscus Totus Alba*), Hydrangea (large flowered) (*Pan Grandiflora*), Snowball (*Viburnum Sterlis*), Snowberry (*Symphoricarpus Racemosus*), Spirea or Bridal Wreath (*Spirea Van Houttei*), Sweet Shrub or Carolina Allspice (*Calycanthus Floridus*), Syringa or Mock Orange (*Philadelphus Coronarius*), Weigela (Rose colored) (*W. Rosea*):
 Mailing size, postpaid, price each, 25c; per bundle of 10, \$2.00.
 Deutzia Lemoini, High Bush Cranberry (*Viburnum Opulus*), Hydrangea (*Arborescens Sterilis*) (*Hills of Snow*), Japan Snowball (*Viburnum Plicatum*) and White Frings (*Chionanthus Vir.*):
 Mailing size, postpaid, price each, 40c; per bundle of 10, \$3.50.

Ornamental Climbing Vines

Boston Ivy (*Ampelopsis Veitchii*) and Honeysuckle (Hall's) (*Lonicera Halleana*):
 Mailing size, postpaid, price each, 25c; per bundle of 10, \$2.00.
 Clematis (Japanese) (*Paniculata*) and Wistaria (*W. Multijuga*):
 Mailing size, postpaid, price each, 35c; per bundle of 10, \$3.00.

Peony Roots

Delachei (Deep red) and Officinalis Rubra (Red):
 Mailing size, postpaid, price each, 25c; per bundle of 10, \$2.20.
 Dorchester (Pink), Duc de Wellington (White), Festiva Maxima (White), Jeanne d' Arc (Pink and White), Officinalis Rosea (Pink), Officinalis Mutabilis Alba (White) and Prince Imperial (Deep Red):
 Mailing size, postpaid, price each, 35c; per bundle of 10, \$3.00.
 Couronne d' Or (White), Duchesse de Nemours (White), Felix Crousse (Red), La Tulipe (Pink and White), Madame Lebon (Deep pink), and Nigricans (Deep red):
 Mailing size, postpaid, price each, 45c; per bundle of 10, \$3.70.

Iris Roots

Black Prince (Blue), Flavescens (Creamy White), Madame Chereau (Pure white, frilled with blue), Sans Souci (Yellow) and Siberian Blue (very hardy):
 Mailing size, postpaid, price each, 15c; per bundle of 10, \$1.25.

Phlox Roots

Beranger (White, suffused with pink, rosy eye), Eclairer (Carman, salmon center), Frau G. Von Lassburg (Pure white), Lumineux (Rosy Magenta), Richard Wallace (White, with red center, very large) and Zouave (fine red):
 Mailing size, postpaid, price each, 20c; per bundle of 10, \$1.75.

Asparagus Roots

Conover's Colossal:
 Mailing size, postpaid, price per bundle of 10, 35c.

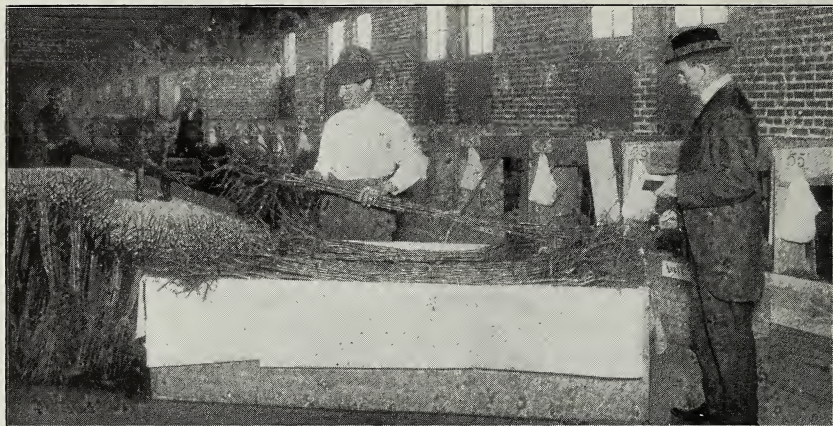
Rhubarb Roots

Myatt Linnaeus:
 Mailing size, postpaid, price each, 13c; per bundle of 10, \$1.20.

Nut Trees

Chestnut (American sweet):
 Mailing size, postpaid, price each, 35c; per bundle of 10, \$3.00.
 Pecan (Select Thin-shell Seedlings):
 Mailing size, postpaid, price each, 35c; per bundle of 10, \$3.00.
 Pecan (Stuart) (Paper-shell) (Grafted):
 Mailing size, postpaid, price each, \$1.06; per bundle of 10, \$9.00.

Your Order



Insuring Your Success

The orchardist can judge the size and shape of a nursery tree, but he cannot tell from its appearance how a tree has been handled after it is grown. The orchardist must trust the nurseryman for the vitality which he cannot see. We feel that we are worthy of your trust.

Mature Trees. We grow the trees right and allow time in the autumn for the growth to stop and the wood to mature. We will not dig a tree until it is dormant and in good shape to take up. We will refuse your order if you insist on our shipping the trees in the fall before they should be dug. If you must have immature, sappy trees, we prefer that you get them from someone else. We will ship your fall order as promptly as the condition of the trees will permit digging and not a bit sooner — usually about the first week in October. After that we can send your trees whenever you want them. We ship to Southern States and California in refrigerator cars all during December, January and February and to Northern States in late February, March and April.

Digging. We dig trees so as to get all the roots that the tree should have. We will not dig during the hot or freezing weather. As soon as the trees are taken out of the ground they are loaded on a wagon and covered with a large tarpaulin to prevent exposure; then are immediately hauled to the packing houses and graded and tied in bundles under roof. The roots are never exposed to the sun or wind for a minute. No time is lost as the nurseries are near the large brick packing houses, the largest and best of their kind in America. See page 2.

Packing and Boxing. The method of packing is the same used by the U. S. Government explorers who travel all over the world, sending back new plants and trees from Siberia, Africa, South America and Australia. The larger shipments are packed in wooden cases strongly braced, and the corners fastened with metal strips. These cases are especially lined with heavy water-proof paper to prevent any drying out. (Damage attributed to freezing is usually due to drying out.) Your order is rechecked before it goes into the box to insure its being correct.

A layer of damp cypress fibre is put in the bottom and along the sides of the case, then a layer of trees, and so on until it is full. Shipments packed in this way will go around the world and arrive in perfect condition, after weeks and even months on the road. The smaller shipments to be sent by express are baled, wrapped in paper and then sewn up in burlap instead of being boxed, but the principle is the same.

Promptness. Extra special pains are taken to handle orders promptly; we have made a study of this very important feature. Packing houses and offices are located convenient to the nurseries; three railroads are reached from our own private switch and four others are within a few minutes' haul. Place your order now. It pays to plant early.

You can bank on it that we will go to the same expense and trouble of treating your trees just the way we would if we were planting them in our own orchards. The reason is purely a selfish one — because it pays. That is why we have explained our method to you in detail. It is something you should know.

Rogers & Company, Chicago and New York



When judging the J. H. Hale peach don't forget its wonderful flavor and texture. Before you bite this peach for the first time its bigness makes you suspect a coarse fiber and a common flavor. But man, what a revelation you have when you get into its rich, fine meat. In these respects alone it deserves the name of the Miracle Peach!—

Farrest Cussey

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